

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

[Vol. XLV.]

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY, 1897.

No. 5.

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DEATH.

On the 28th instant, at his residence Valkashwar, Bombay, after a long illness, at the ripe age of over 80 years, EBRAHIM NOORDIN, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., Hongkong and China. [312]

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 29th December arrived, per O. & O. steamer *Belgie*, on the 28th January (30 days); and the French mail of the 1st January arrived, per M.M. steamer *Oceanion*, on the 31st January (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Carew case at Yokohama was concluded on the 1st February, when the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Mr. O'Shea, the special correspondent of the *New York Herald* and *China Gazette*, returned from Manila on Friday last.

The rebellion in Formosa has been suppressed, but organised bands of robbers are still giving trouble to the Japanese authorities.

No news with reference to the suppression of the rebellion in the Philippines has been received during the past week.

From Tonkin papers we learn that it was the French Consul who was implicated in the recent gambling scandal at Yokohama. The Yokohama papers have maintained silence on the subject.

We much regret to learn, from the *Manila Comercio*, of the death of the Rev. Father Faure, director of the Manila Observatory, which occurred on the 23rd January. Father Faure's death is a serious loss to science.

The suspicious cases of illness at Singapore which gave rise to rumours that plague had broken out there are declared to have been typhoid fever.

On the 25th January at 10.30 a.m. H.E. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister to the United States, Spain, and Peru, accompanied by his private secretaries, paid an official call on the Governor at Government House, where Sir William, with his Private Secretary and Mr. Stewart Lockhart, received his Excellency. The Governor, accompanied by his Private Secretary and the Colonial Secretary, returned the call on Tuesday morning at 10.45 a.m. at Idlewild, where His Imperial Majesty's representative is at present staying.

A committee has been appointed by H.E. the Governor for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the Indian famine. A meeting of the committee has been held and it was decided to at once open a subscription. A motion was made that the committee should place itself in communication with the committee appointed to arrange for the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of Her Majesty's reign, but this was negatived, the opinion of the majority being that the two matters should be kept separate and distinct.

In the *Courier de Saigon* of the 20th inst. we read that the project of building a special refrigerating sanatorium in Saigon was to be considered by the Saigon Council on the following day. The journal again points out the inestimable advantages to be gained by this method of defying the changeableness of the climate. The interior of the sanatorium will contain dry air kept at one temperature, and our contemporary predicts that this example will be promptly followed by the surrounding countries, as it must result in the saving of hundreds of human lives. From a later issue of the same paper we learn that the council passed the vote asked for.

The *Singapore Free Press* of the 21st January says:—The price of Raub shares continues to improve. There was, it is understood, a meeting yesterday afternoon of the local directors, Messrs. T. Scott, J. Anderson, and G. S. Murray, the mine manager, Mr. W. Bibby, being present also. A further dividend, it is believed, will be recommended to the Brisbane Board for sanction, and in the course of correspondence may become payable in March. From a consideration of the present working expenses and the fairly steady returns from the work now going on the prospect of a succession of fair dividends may be said to be assured.

On Thursday afternoon a Chinaman was found on the shore at Laichikok in an almost insensible condition. Both his arms had been blown off above the elbow and insects were eating the lacerated parts. The Customs officials reported the matter to Dr. Rehnis, who saw the man and ordered his removal to the Alice Memorial Hospital, but he died before reaching that institution. He suffered his terrible injuries two days ago while fishing with dynamite in company with some other fishermen and as the accident debarred him from taking further part in the fishing expedition he was put ashore by his callous companions and left there to die.

The French Government has presented several bronze medals to members of the Tokyo police in recognition of the protection afforded to the French legation and its members during the period of the negotiations with reference to the retrocession of Liaotung.

We understand that Hon. Ho Kai will proceed to America some time in March to take up the position of Secretary to H.E. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister to America. Hon. Ho Kai will be on leave from his legislative duties in Hongkong for six months at least. He may remain in America twelve months or even two or three years; the length of his stay depends upon his liking for the new post. It is probable that should he remain there more than six months he will resign his membership of the Hongkong Legislative Council.

Two Americans, Dr. and Mrs. MacIlrath, have arrived in Bhamo on bicycles. They left Chicago on the 10th April, 1895, rode to the Pacific Coast; went by steamer to Yokohama; rode through Japan; thence by steamer to China. They intended entering Burma through the south of China from Canton, but they were dissuaded from this and went to Shanghai; rode thence to Ichang, going through to Burma, partly by ponies and afterwards on cycles. Dr. and Mrs. MacIlrath propose crossing India and Persia to Constantinople, and will then travel through several European countries. They say the Chinese were very polite within reach of the gunboats, but in the interior they had much trouble from subordinate officials.

The *Straits Times* says:—A fresh rumour reaches us that Sir Charles Mitchell is to retire from his post as Governor of the Straits Settlements, and that he is to be succeeded by Sir Henry Arthur Blake, who since 1888 has held the governorship of Jamaica. Rumour, however, has been busy for a long time past as to Sir Charles's possible removal, and it would be unsafe to place too much reliance on the present reports. Mr. Swettenham is to go home on leave in March, and it does not seem likely that the Government should then be handed to a stranger who, of course, has no local knowledge, and who would take time to acquire a useful amount of local knowledge. But, on the other hand, there are reasons in support of the theory that the rumour has some foundation in fact.

The *Nippon* has some indignant remarks about the foreign residents of Yokohama. Whereas (says our contemporary) singing, dancing, and instrumental music are prohibited throughout the Empire on account of the death of the Empress Dowager, the foreign residents of Yokohama advertise a concert in the Public Hall for the 20th inst. The *Nippon* adds that this is not the first time that the shameless foreigners, relying on the special privileges of extra-territoriality, have given offence to the people of Japan, but how is it that the Foreign Ministers and Consuls pass such open acts unnoticed? We hereby expose the disrespect of the foreigners and appeal to the sympathy of the public. This paragraph is not without its value, inasmuch as it points to the fact that the difference in Oriental and Occidental customs may possibly lead to considerable friction when the Treaties come into force. *Chronicle*

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The question of laying a cable across the Pacific from some point on the west coast of North America to Japan and Eastern Asia is still under very careful consideration not only in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Great Britain, but also in the land of the Rising Sun. In the latter country a Commission has recently been sitting to investigate the question and to collect information. They estimate the cost of laying a telegraphic cable from Japan *via* Hawaii to San Francisco at \$13,680,000, including two steamers. The gross receipts per annum are estimated at \$1,674,000, and the expenditure at \$999,000. The Pacific Cable Commission sitting in London is still at work, but its deliberations are conducted in such secrecy that nothing is known as to what is likely to be the result. According to a Canadian press despatch the reports of the doings of the Conference, which had previously been issued by the Colonial Office, have been stopped owing to the desire of the existing companies to hinder the project. The same authority states that the Canadian delegates had been instructed to make it a *sine qua non* of Canada's support that the cable shall not touch on foreign soil, not even at the Hawaiian Islands. What special views the Australian delegates take we are unable to say, but the Australian Colonies and New Zealand are very anxious to have cable communication, over a British line, with Canada. A scheme for laying a cable from San Francisco first to the Hawaiian Islands and thence to Hongkong *via* Luzon, is now before the United States Congress, and the people of California are pressing for this to be inaugurated with all the influence they can muster.

It will thus be seen that there are at the moment rival projects for supplying the great want of direct telegraphic communication between Eastern Asia and the American Continent. That one of them will before long emerge into the domain of accomplished fact there can be small reason to doubt. The present system is not only roundabout and tedious, but it constitutes an expensive monopoly which will not long be tolerated in America, whatever may be the case in Eastern Asia. The Joint Telegraph Companies occupy an exceptionally strong position, and will naturally do all they can to retain it. They have been able, owing to the high rates maintained, not only to pay substantial dividends but to build up large reserve funds. The Great Northern Telegraph Company in particular has done well in this respect, having accumulated a reserve of nearly a million sterling, and their £10 shares are now quoted on the stock market at £25 per share. The Companies have unquestionably maintained a good and efficient service and in numerous ways have studied the interests of their constituents. The recent reduction made in rates to southern countries, to India, to Africa, Australasia, and elsewhere, and the promised reduction in the rates from Europe in July next show that they are not unmindful of public opinion, which demands a cheaper rate for telegraphic means of communication. The increase in their rates to Europe and America on the 1st August last, immediately on the conclusion of the Telegraph Convention at Peking in July, was certainly unfortunate, as it drew public attention most prominently to the high cost of telegraphing, and awoke an agitation against the monopoly created by that convention. It also served

to direct attention in a very marked manner to the handsome profits reaped by the Telegraph Companies, and thus increased the chances of that very opposition they were so desirous of averting. It cannot be doubted that the attention of the Japanese was thus specially attracted to the field left open to enterprise.

It is of course impossible to say on what data the Japanese Commission of Investigation have based their estimates of the cost of laying and working a cable across the Pacific, but if they can feel confidence in these figures the temptation to undertake the enterprise is certainly very great. The estimate of the cost of laying the cable might be made approximately, and probably pretty fairly, by an expert. When, however, we come to the estimate of the gross receipts for telegrams, this, we take it, would be far more difficult and uncertain. But whatever the receipts might be at first they would surely grow steadily every year, and if a Government undertook the work they could do so in the practical certainty that if unremunerative at the outset the line would soon pay a good profit on the working as the population of the Western States of the American Union and the Canadian Dominion grew and as trade in the Far East with those great countries—now in its infancy—developed. Of course the line first laid will enjoy the best chance of proving a paying speculation. Communication with the Far East does not enter into the project now being discussed by the Conference sitting in London, which is concerned only with communication between Canada and Australia, but if Hawaii were made a station on that line it would naturally be made the starting point for any line that may in the future be laid to connect with the Far East, and this latter line would then constitute a valuable feeder for the first. It appears to us therefore that a line from Vancouver to Honolulu, and thence in two sections, one to New Zealand and Australia, and the other to Japan and Hongkong, would prove the most feasible and useful from a financial and commercial point of view. But let us have the cable and we shall not greatly care from whence it starts on the American side or where it touches *en route*.

FOREIGN ENTERTAINMENTS AND THE MOURNING FOR THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF JAPAN.

A Japanese vernacular paper the other day indulged in intemperate animadversions on foreigners because a musical entertainment had been advertised to take place during the period of mourning for the late Empress Dowager. "This," we are told, "is not the first occasion on which foreigners have shown their want of any sense of shame by taking advantage of their extraterritorial privileges to commit lawless acts," and the question is asked, "How is it that Ministers and Consuls suffer such things to go on with impunity?" If the *Nippon's* language had been less violent the views expressed could hardly be controverted. In any country, whether foreigners live under a system of extraterritoriality or not, it is unbecoming that they should wound the feelings of the natives by indulging in public festivities or gaieties during a period of national mourning. The Emperor of Japan had ordered that all professional performances of music, dancing, or theatricals should cease through the whole country for a period of fifteen days. This order was of course not obligatory on

foreigners, but it would have been well if Ministers and Consuls had notified it to their nationals and invited them to observe it. This would certainly have been preferable to allowing the thoughtless or unintentional disregard of it to form the subject of acrimonious comment in the native journals, for it appears that only a word was required to secure conformity. Mr. MERCK, a professional violinist, who had announced an entertainment to be given with the assistance of amateurs, at once postponed it when the matter was brought to his notice, and an organ recital which was to have been given at Union Church was also postponed. At the same time it must be admitted that the excess to which, according to Western ideas, the Japanese carry ceremonial observances may cause some friction when foreigners come under Japanese law. The *Japan Mail* says:—"It has come to our knowledge that a Japanese policeman, hearing the sounds of a violin in a foreign house on the Yokohama Bluff a few days ago, knocked at the door and asked that the playing should cease." Our contemporary adds that the policeman "had no competence to take such a step. The inmates of the house might have sent him about his business, might even have procured for him a reprimand. But they did not. They treated the constable himself with civility and his request with respect. That is an example of the spirit by which foreigners are really animated." We are not so certain of the assertion made in the last sentence. Many foreigners would be inclined to resent interference with them in their own houses, more especially when the order issued by the Emperor referred only, according to our contemporary's statement, to professional performances. Assuming that such an incident occurred after the abolition of extraterritoriality and that a foreigner was thus brought into conflict with the police, disagreeable discussions might ensue. In matters of this kind, however, we must trust to the good sense of the Japanese Government and of the foreign communities to prevent any small friction that may arise on such points becoming excessive.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF FORMOSA.

Mr. DAVIDSON in his last letter from Formosa refers to the necessity which exists in the island for a large force of military and civil police to ensure peace and protect those of the people who are inclined towards quiet and industrious conduct. It appears that the rebellion has at last been suppressed and what is now chiefly required to promote the prosperity and progress of the country is the efficient policing of the island, both in town and country districts, to prevent the ex-rebels and other lawless characters preying on the law-abiding population. With an efficient police force public confidence would soon be restored and Japan would begin to find her new dependency a profitable one instead of a financial burden. General NOGI, it appears, has asked for a large augmentation of the police force, but as yet the increase has not been sanctioned. It is to be hoped that the wise administration of Formosa will not be obstructed by red-tape at Tokyo, though having regard to the frequent obstruction by our own Colonial Office of the affairs of the British Crown colonies it would be too much to expect that obstruction of a similar kind should be altogether absent in the case of the Japanese dependencies.

Formosa, however, has the advantage of being within easy reach of the seat of government at Tokyo and it ought therefore to take a proportionately shorter time for its requirements to become known there. Of these requirements a strong and efficient police force would appear to be the most pressing. It is a requirement not very readily supplied in a new country, but no effort should be spared to bring into existence a really good force as speedily as possible. A liberal expenditure at the beginning would be true economy in the end. Hongkong in its earlier years had a painful experience of inefficiency and corruption in the police force, when crime of all descriptions was rife and life and property unsafe. There is a great deal in Hongkong that Japan might advantageously follow in the administration of its new dependency, but there are also some pages in our history that it might with equal advantage be taken as warnings of what to avoid. General KAWAKAMI has recently visited the French possessions in Indo-China with a view of studying their administration, and he will have seen there, even more strikingly than in the British colonies, the blighting effects of an excessive routine and of departmental jealousies. In the development of Formosa Japan would do well to entrust the administration to capable and trusty statesmen and not to allow the plans of the latter to be thwarted by bureaucrats at Tokyo. More especially should such a demand as that of General NOGI for an efficient police force meet with ready acquiescence.

SUPREME COURT.

29th January.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. T. SHERCOMBE SMITH (ACTING
PUISNE JUDGE.)

KAI WO V. THE KWONG YIK WO.

In this case, which was heard on the 19th January, the plaintiff Kai Wo sued the Kwong Yik Wo for non-fulfilment of contract. Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. Hastings for the defence.

His Lordship, in giving judgment, said—On 29th October, 1896, the parties to this suit entered into a written Chinese contract, of which the translation runs thus:—"The Kai Wo illustrious firm has ordered through broker—200 bags of star brand flour at \$1.85, at 99 the tael for cash (1 per cent. discount.) It is agreed that delivery shall be taken within 14 days at 99 per tael for cash. The sample has been thoroughly examined. All the goods shall be taken delivery of whether good or bad. If no delivery is taken after the time has expired the seller shall be at liberty to sell the goods on [the purchaser's] behalf it matters not whether the price then be up or down. All losses and expenses of sale, whether more or less, shall be made good by the purchaser. These arrangements have been agreed to by both parties face to face. This note is made as evidence," to which is affixed the chop of the Kwong Yik Wo firm. The plaintiff alleged that on the 9th November he personally applied at the defendant firm for delivery and tendered the price of the goods: he could not, however, recall the name of or identify the person to whom he applied, and his application of that date is denied by the persons in the defendant firm. Moreover, plaintiff admitted that it was the custom to send a coolie with a document to be chopped by the delivering house, but explained his conduct in going in person by saying that he had no coolie available on the 9th November and that he was anxious to take delivery that day in order to consign by a steamer sailing in the afternoon for Amoy; he stated that the reason given for non-delivery was that no goods had arrived, but it was

proved that defendant firm had 660 bags of star brand in stock on 9th November, so that the excuse for non-delivery was a very stupid one: and the suggestion that defendant refused delivery because he sensed a rise in price in the immediate future is more than refuted by the fact that on the 24th November defendant sold at \$1.85 a bag. The balance of the weight of evidence and the probabilities of the case incline me to decide that plaintiff did not apply for delivery in person and tender the price within the 14 days limited by the contract. The question then for the Court is whether, according to the true construction of the contract, time was of the essence of the contract. At law time was always of the essence of the contract, but in equity time is held to be of the essence of the contract only in cases of direct stipulation or of necessary implication. But this rule of equity only applied to contracts "such as purchases and sales of land where, unless a contrary intention could be collected from the contract, the Court presumed that time was not an essential condition; to apply this to mercantile contracts would be dangerous and unreasonable." *Renter v. Sals*, 4 C.P.D. 249. Again, "if the parties choose, even arbitrarily, to stipulate for a particular thing to be done at a particular time, such a stipulation is effectual in equity as well as at law." The question whether time is of the essence of the contract depends upon the nature of the goods sold, upon the construction of the contract, and upon the objects which the parties had in entering into it or upon what must be judicially assumed to have been their intention; for that may sometimes be different from their actual intention (per Grove J. in *Patrick v. Milner*, 2 C.P.D. pp. 347, 348). The goods in this case consisted of flour, a commodity which deteriorates with keeping, especially in a climate like that of this colony. The nature of the goods then points to the probability that a time would be fixed within which delivery should be taken or given. Again, the nature of the goods necessitates storage involving godown rent; and this indicates the probability of a fixed time for removal having been present in the minds of the parties at the time of making the contract. Was the object of the contract merely the transfer of a certain number of bags of flour within an indefinite but reasonable period? If land is sold, the main object is to transfer the premises, and the time within which the contract is to be completed is not of essential importance. Why? Because the price of land is not likely to fluctuate and the properties of land are not likely to vary within a reasonable period of time. But here we are dealing with a commodity subject, as the evidence shows, to fluctuations in price; and it seems probable that the parties would guard against such fluctuations by limiting a time beyond which they should not be exposed to such fluctuations. Turning now to the contract itself. The language is emphatic and says "Delivery shall be taken within 14 days," which points strongly to a limit of time being fixed. It was argued, however, that the subsequent words, "if no delivery is taken after the time has expired," express that it was within the contemplation of the parties that the time of taking delivery might be exceeded, and that, therefore, the parties did not intend to make time of the essence of the contract. I agree so far that the parties did by these words contemplate a possibility of the time being exceeded; but I do not agree that the parties because they contemplated such a contingency did the less intend to settle the time for taking delivery. The parties appear to me to have said "The vendee must take delivery within a fixed period; if he fail to take delivery the contract will be at an end and the vendor will have certain remedies." At first blush it may appear as if it was the intention of the parties to keep the contract open till the vendor had exercised the remedies which he was to be at liberty to exercise; but I reject this construction because it involves the possibility of the contract remaining open for an indefinite period, a state of things contrary to mercantile modes of business. Had it been stipulated that the vendor was bound to sell the goods on the vendee's behalf and charge him with any loss on the contract price and all expenses of the sale, the Court might have taken the view that the contract was open up to the

date of such sale. But this is merely by the way. It is, moreover, noticeable that the remedies reserved to the vendor are the very remedies which he could have enforced by action had time been beyond doubt of the essence of the contract. This fact assists the Court in arriving at a determination of what must be judicially assumed to have been the intention of the parties. There is another straw on the stream, and that is that the period of 14 days is an exceedingly reasonable time for the fulfilment of a contract to take delivery of 200 bags of flour; and equity will only give relief, where a time has been fixed, when it appears that what the parties really contemplated was simply that an act should be done within a reasonable time. It was further urged that, assuming that time was originally of the essence of the contract, the vendor had waived this condition precedent and converted it into a warranty by subsequently approaching the vendee and asking him whether he intended to take the flour. Immediately upon the expiration of the 14 days the vendor, for five or six days in succession, sent an agent to ask the vendee to take delivery: this I find as a fact. Was this such conduct as to operate as an implied waiver of his right to insist on time as being of the essence of the contract? or did it constitute merely a daily offer to the vendee to sell him 200 bags of flour upon condition that he took immediate delivery? If there was an offer to make a new contract in substitution for the former contract, the vendee's ground of action is cut away beneath him because he did not accept the offer. If, however, the vendor's conduct amounted to a waiver of his original right, does there exist any indication of the length of time after which the effect of the waiver would be exhausted? If may not be assumed that the operation of the waiver was never to determine. Now the parties had had previous dealings with each other, and it is in evidence that the vendor's usage was to allow several days' grace to his customers. A knowledge of this custom may therefore be imputed to the vendee; and such knowledge accordingly amounts to a notice by the vendor to the vendee that, upon the expiration of the usual days of grace, he, the vendor, would consider the contract as rescinded if delivery had not been taken. Finding that the vendee did not avail himself of the days of grace, but delayed till 12th December, when the price of flour had risen, before sending to take delivery, and that the vendor had held no communication with the vendee for a month previous to that date, I am of opinion, even on the construction more favourable to the plaintiff, viz., that defendant has waived his right, that the contract was rescinded upon the expiration of the usual days of grace. Judgment is therefore for defendant with costs.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held at the offices on the 28th January. Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) presided and there were also present Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. H. P. Tooker (Acting Director of Public Works), and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

SMALLPOX AT HYOGO.

The British Consul at Hyogo forwarded a report showing that for the week ended 4th January 67 new cases of smallpox had occurred resulting in 38 deaths. The Consul, in forwarding the report, said as there had been a marked decrease in the number of cases he did not propose to send any further returns unless desired to do so.

The members thought it was desirable to continue to have the returns forwarded for the present.

THE PLAGUE AT BOMBAY.

A report was received showing the progress of bubonic plague in Bombay. During the period from 24th December last to 6th January 924 cases and 703 deaths were reported.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the week ended January 16 showed a death-rate of 11.7 per

1,000 per annum, against 24.7 for the corresponding week last year. For the week ended 23rd inst. the rate was 17.4, against 27.8 last year.

IMPURE WATER.

The Government Analyst reported on three samples of water, including one taken from a well at the Tin Mu Soy Works, Yaumati. He had found the water to be impure. The Medical Officer attached a minute stating that the well at the soy works was badly constructed. He recommended that the well be ordered to be cleansed, reconstructed, covered in, and fitted with pumps, or, failing this, closed altogether.

It was decided to adopt the Medical Officer's recommendation and to order the reconstruction of the well or its closure by 15th March. The other two wells were ordered to be closed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board then adjourned till Thursday week.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

On the 29th January the annual meeting of seatholders in St. John's Cathedral was held at the City Hall. The Rev. R. F. Cobbold presided and there was a fair attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said it was a matter of regret, which he was sure everyone present would share, that they had not Bishop Burdon to occupy the chair. With regard to the appointment of Bishop Burdon's successor there was no news from home, and as far as he (the Chairman) understood no definite steps had been taken to make an appointment. The delay was probably due to two causes, one of which was that the formalities of Bishop Burdon's resignation had only recently been concluded. Secondly, no doubt the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the appointment of his successor had delayed matters. Probably as soon as the formalities of the translation of Dr. Temple to the Archbishopric of Canterbury were completed steps would be taken to send a fit man out here as Bishop Burdon's successor. He (the Chairman) knew the authorities at home were not unmindful of the needs of Hongkong in this respect.

The accounts were then adopted.

Mr. W. G. HUMPHREYS said he would like to say one or two words about the ritualistic innovations introduced by the Chairman into St. John's Cathedral.

Hon. Commander RUMSEY rose to order. It was not competent for the meeting to discuss that question.

The CHAIRMAN said the business now was the election of the Church Body, and Mr. Humphreys would have an opportunity of making his remarks after the meeting was over.

The following gentlemen were then appointed members of the Church Body:—Sir John Carrington, Hon. F. A. Cooper, Hon. R. M. Rumsey, Messrs. T. Jackson, H. B. H. Lethbridge, and E. Osborne. Mr. McBean was elected auditor.

The regulations under which the Church Body carry on business matters were then confirmed. The CHAIRMAN remarked that they were not quite clear in the wording. As an example he mentioned one regulation which spoke of the annual meeting as a meeting of seatholders, and the people who were entitled to vote at the meeting were described as seatholders and subscribers. He did not think it was the intention of the Ordinance or of the regulations that a distinction should be drawn between seatholders and subscribers and he hoped that one of the first duties of the Church Body would be to revise the regulations with the assistance of a skilled man who was in the habit of drawing of such documents.

Mr. JACKSON proposed and Hon. Commander RUMSEY seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wright for his kindness and labour in carrying on the duties of hon. treasurer.

The resolution was carried.

An informal discussion then took place between Mr. Humphreys and the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, after the latter had left the chair, in reference to ornaments which had been used in the Church since Christmas Day. No definite decision was arrived at in regard to the point.

THE NAVY LEAGUE AND THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, Hon. Secretary of the Navy League, Hongkong Branch, informs us that the resolution against any reduction being made in the Navy Estimates has been signed by 462 British subjects here, excluding members of the Civil, Naval, and Military services, who have not signed.

In addition to the above, thirty-one signatures have been obtained from Canton and thirty from Amoy.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

The annual meeting of the members of the above Institution was held on Saturday night at 13, Praya Central. Mr. W. Ramsay presided and there was a good attendance.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in congratulating your managing committee on the splendid balance sheet which they have presented you with on the occasion of this the sixth annual meeting. Later on the hon. treasurer will give you a fuller statement in connection with our finances, which you will find full of interest. We all very much regret the unavoidable absence of our worthy President. Our members, as you will see by the report, continue to increase, the number being 327 against 289 last year. This is a healthy sign, and we all trust it may always be so. You will notice that death has been very rife amongst us during the past year and the names have been inserted in the report; this, I think, is a good thing to do and establishes an official record of departed members. The three competitive papers will be out of the printers' hands in three or four weeks' time and read as soon as possible thereafter. You will notice the paragraph on the lease of premises. In the first place there is a slight typographical error, 1895 being inserted instead of 1897. Rents are rising all along the Praya front, and we had to accept the terms of the new lease last November, or be prepared to quit in June next. After considerable consideration your committee decided that the best interests of the Institute would be served by their acceptance of the new lease. Our dances and smoking concerts continue to maintain their popularity, the last dance given on the 18th December being attended by about 400 guests: the thanks of this Institute are due to those gentlemen who have laboured hard to make these entertainments so successful. Now I come to a very important item, our finances. When I say finances I do not mean to encroach on the coming remarks from the hon. treasurer. I approach this item simply to draw your united attention to a small cloud that shades the financial horizon of this Institute, which, if encouraged, might assume such dimensions as to threaten us with disaster. "Bad debts and tardy payments." You must bear in mind that rent, wages, supplies, dance expenses, &c., have all to be paid and that, too, at the commencement of each month. Some members seem to forget this, but I can assure them and you all that ready payments afford your committee, treasurer, and secretary much more pleasure in the working of this Institute. In connection with our last dance \$613 has been collected, but there still remains a sum of \$28, outstanding. All the bills have been paid, and so far the Institute has been a sufferer financially; but when all subscriptions are paid we hope to have a credit balance. There is one pleasant aspect respecting the item "bad debts." Your committee do not care to carry doubtful debts over too long; therefore, to be safe, they write them off. You will see that the amount written off in 1895 was \$220 and that during 1896 no less a sum than \$107 of this was recovered. That is a good sign, but the very best sign would be the utter extinction of the "bad debt" item. Your retiring committee deserve the best thanks of the Institute for the able manner in which they have carried on their duties; the result of the ballot for your new committee I will announce after the hon. treasurer has given us his report.

Mr. J. B. DUNCAN, hon. Treasurer, — Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I need scarcely say

that it has given me great pleasure as hon. treasurer to see the marked increase in the receipts from all sources during the past financial year, and it is to be earnestly hoped that this increase may be even more manifest at the end of the current year. I do not think that it is necessary for me to take up any of your valuable time with remarks about the statement of accounts, as I am sure you will agree with me that they are as plain as it is possible to make them. Should, however, any gentleman present wish to ask any questions regarding the year's work I shall have much pleasure in answering same to the best of my ability.

There were no questions and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and the statement of accounts.

Mr. J. D. CHRISTIE seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. BAIN, a hearty vote of thanks was given to the retiring hon. secretary and hon. treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN then announced the result of the ballot for the committee. The following members were elected:—Messrs. J. B. Cousins, W. Ramsay, W. K. Wylie, W. G. Winterburn, Newman, Mumford, A. Bain, H. B. Bridger, R. Mitchell, A. Sinclair, and J. R. Mudie.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—Mr. D. Gillies, President; Messrs. A. Bain and J. B. Cousins, Vice-Presidents; Mr. E. J. Main, hon. Secretary; Mr. J. R. Mudie, hon. Treasurer; Messrs. J. L. Prosser and A. Ewing, auditors.

After the meeting a very successful smoking concert was given.

MILITARY CONCERT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

On Saturday evening a grand military concert was given at the Theatre Royal by the full band and the drums and fifes of the West Yorkshire Regiment. The concert was given under the management of Mr. Sam Marks. It was undoubtedly one of the richest musical treats we have had the pleasure of listening to in Hongkong and it was also successful financially, notwithstanding the heavy expenses necessarily entailed in the performance. The pit was crowded and the dress circle was also well patronized. When the West Yorkshire Regiment came to Hongkong the public were not long in recognising the talent possessed by the regimental band and the exceptional abilities of the bandmaster, Mr. W. G. Bentley, A.R.C.M., and wherever and whenever the band plays the members may rely upon the cordial appreciation of the general public. Saturday night's performance consisted solely of items performed by the band and each one was warmly encored. The overture from "Maritana" was rendered in fine style and the next contribution, a piccolo solo by a young member of the band, was an exceedingly clever performance, every note being beautifully clear and sweet. The Morris, Shepherd's, and Torch dances were also very ably played. But good as these items were the choicest was the descriptive fantasia, "The smithy in the wood." In this performance we were presented with village life in a series of vivid pictures. One could imagine oneself transported to the sublime solitude of an English rural district, watching from the crest of a hill a picturesque sunrise and then hearing the awakening of the birds and the villagers, and following closely upon it the solemn sacred music at the peasants' morning prayer, and finally the tick-tock of the smithy's hammer. It was all exquisitely done and so enraptured was everybody that the whole had to be repeated. The "Lost Chord," the next item, was noted for a fine cornet solo and a magnificent rendering by the full band of the last verse, Rossini's "William Tell" was the last item in the first part of the programme. The second part consisted of the British Army Quadrilles, which gave intense pleasure and fired everyone with true patriotic enthusiasm. The piece is descriptive of camp life, the advance of the enemy, a battle, and the victory of the British. Tremendous cheers were raised when the English Brigade were represented by several members of the band, marched into the theatre playing the "British Grenadiers," and the cheers were

repeated when the Irish and the Scotch brigades the latter of whom was represented by a solitary bagpipe, thundered down upon the enemy. The whole concluded with "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Shouts of praise rang again and again through the building and when the band struck up "God bless the Prince of Wales" the whole audience listened standing at their seats and they remained there until the last note of "God Save the Queen" was played. It was indeed a grand night and we sincerely trust that ere long the band will find an opportunity to give such another performance.

TRANSMISSION OF CHINESE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following regulations made by the Governor under Section 10 of "The Post Office Ordinance, 1887," are published in the *Gazette*:—
1.—From the 1st February, 1897, all ordinary mail matter collected by Chinese hongs for the following ports in China must be taken to the General Post Office for transmission to such ports, viz:—

Peking, Newchwang, Tientsin, Chefoo, Chungking, Ichang, Shasi, Hankow, Kinkiang, Wuhu, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, Ningpo, Wenchow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Hoihow, Pakhoi, Lungchow, Mengtze.

2.—All such mail matter must be placed in bags properly fastened and addressed, and no such bag shall exceed 25 lbs. in weight.

3.—Postage will be charged at the rate of 4 cents per oz. on correspondence to Canton, and 10 cents per oz. on correspondence to other places, a deduction being made on account of the weight of the bag.

4.—Payment shall be made by affixing postage stamps to the back of the address label.

NOTE.—Correspondence received under these regulations will be delivered by the Imperial Chinese Post Office to the various agents of the establishments at the ports to which the bags are addressed.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LIMITED.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Limited, was held on Saturday, at noon, at the Company's office. Hon. E. R. Bellios presided, and there were also present:—Hon. J. J. Bell Irving, Messrs. F. A. Gomes, N. A. Siebs, C. Beumann (Directors), T. Arnold (Secretary); J. Behrens, E. J. Moses, N. S. Levy, Woo Hon, E. Georg, G. Sharp, G. L. Tomlin, F. Henderson, A. Denison, G. C. Cox, D. W. Craddock, Rev. B. E. Falleiro, P. Jordan, W. M. Watson, G. H. Potts, and C. S. Sharp.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, the report and accounts having been in your hands for several days I propose that, as usual, they be taken as read. There is not much for me to add to what is already stated in the report. Our business during the half-year was carried on under somewhat adverse circumstances. In the first place, during almost the whole period one or other of our vessels was off the line for repairs, and although we were able to maintain the regular service with the other boats—except in the case of the Canton-Macao line when the *White Cloud* was under repair—the fact of being a steamer short naturally told to a certain extent upon our earnings. Then again, owing to the fact that the section of the reclamation upon which our wharf stands was taken in hand out of the order originally intended, all our previously arranged plans were upset and we were suddenly called upon to find wharf accommodation elsewhere, which fortunately we were able to do, although at a much increased expense. Still, notwithstanding these drawbacks, it is satisfactory to note that our net earnings are some \$5,000 in excess of those of the corresponding six months of 1895. The item for repairs does not, I think, call for much explanation. The *Honam's* new starboard paddle shaft and the extensive overhaul of the *White Cloud* were anticipated at our last meeting and the other boats have had to undergo the usual repairs to satisfy Government requirements. The accident to

the *Heungshan* is regrettable, not only because it takes some \$7,000 out of our earnings, but also from the fact that it deprived us for a considerable period of the use of the steamer. Reverting to the subject of wharfage, I may say that we shall continue to use the *Hankow's* wharf until it has to make way for the reclamation, by which time we expect to have ready a temporary wharf at the end of Wing Lok Street, built to a great extent of the material of our old wharf. This we shall use until we are able to put up our new permanent wharf, as nearly as possible on the old site. I have again to express disappointment at the delayed opening of the West River, the more so as the two small steamers which we had built in expectation of that event are now finished and ready for service. The new lighter which, you will have observed, is being built is to cost \$7,400, and will replace our old cargo-boat, which is now almost past service. Turning to our investments, our surveyor's latest valuation of the properties mortgaged to the Company is \$1,103,300 against \$717,200 advanced. Our investments in shares have been carefully selected, and a readjustment of values enables us, while keeping them well within market prices, to make a small addition to the amount at credit of Investment Fluctuation account. You will notice that it is proposed to write five per cent. off the book value of the steamers, a prudent course which no doubt will commend itself to investing shareholders, and one which I trust future earnings will enable us to continue. Nothing else occurs to me to touch upon, but before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions in connection therewith which may suggest themselves to shareholders.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. G. SHARP seconded.
Carried.

Mr. POTTS proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. C. Beumann as Director in place of Mr. J. Kramer, who upon leaving the colony resigned his seat.

Mr. JORDAN seconded.
Carried.

Mr. C. S. SHARP proposed the re-election of the retiring auditors, Messrs. A. O'D. Gourdin and F. Henderson.

Mr. TOMLIN seconded.
Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—There is no other business, gentlemen, but I have to announce that dividend warrants will be ready on Monday at ten o'clock.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the sixty-third report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 13th February, at noon:—

To the Proprietors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Gentlemen,—The Directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank and balance sheet for the half-year ending 31st December, 1896.

The net profits for that period, including \$300,134.98; balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$1,761,136.75.

The Directors recommend the transfer of \$500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of reserve fund, which fund will then stand at \$6,500,000.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation \$1,246,136.75, out of which the Directors recommend a dividend of one pound and five shillings per share, which will absorb \$444,444.44.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2/11, the rate of the day, amounts to \$501,368.36.

The balance \$300,323.95 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

DIRECTORS.
Mr. St. C. Michaelson has been elected Chairman for the year 1897, and the Hon. J. J. Bell Irving Deputy Chairman.
Mr. J. Kramer having resigned on leaving the colony, Mr. C. Beumann has been elected in his stead. Mr. R. L. Richardson has been invited to join the Board, these two appointments require confirmation at this meeting.
Mr. N. A. Siebs and the Hon. J. J. Bell Irving retire in rotation and being eligible for re-election offer themselves accordingly.

AUDITORS.
The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp.
Mr. F. Henderson and Mr. C. S. Sharp both offer themselves for re-election. The latter has been acting in the place of Mr. S. G. Bird, who is absent from the colony.
A. McCONACHIE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1897.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Paid-up capital	10,000,000.00		
Reserve fund	6,000,000.00		
Marine insurance account	250,000.00		
Notes in circulation	9,546,123.00		
Current accounts:—			
Silver	\$45,570,935.22		
Gold, £3,886,564.15s.0d.—	36,754,914.20		
		82,325,849.42	
Fixed deposits:—			
Silver	\$34,379,916.08		
Gold, £2,626,307.19s.6d.—	24,832,978.18		
		59,212,894.26	
Bills payable (including drafts on London bankers and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipment)	15,022,797.83		
Profit and loss account	1,761,136.75		
		\$184,118,801.26	
ASSETS.		\$	c.
Cash	25,765,782.57		
Bullion in hand and in transit	2,527,355.40		
Indian and Colonial securities	5,824,876.51		
Investments, viz:—			
£250,000.0.0 2½ per cent.			
Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve.	\$1,900,000.00		
£552,682.10.0 Consols and other sterling securities	5,227,341.87		
		7,127,341.87	
Bills discounted, loans and credits	63,566,305.08		
Bills receivable	80,217,513.89		
Bank premises	889,625.34		
Dead stock	100,000.00		
		\$184,118,801.26	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

Dr.	\$	c.
To amounts written off:—		
Remuneration to directors	15,000.00	
To dividend account:—		
£1 5s. per share on 80,000 shares—		
£100,000 at 4s. 6d	444,444.44	
To dividend adjustment account:—		
Difference in exchange between 4s. 6d., the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2s. 1½d., the rate of the day	501,368.36	
To transfer to reserve fund	500,000.00	
To balance carried forward to next half-year	300,323.95	
	\$1,761,136.75	

Cr.	\$	c.
By balance of undivided profits, 30th June, 1896	\$ 300,134.98	
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 31st December, 1896, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	1,461,001.77	
	\$1,761,136.75	

RESERVE FUND.		\$	c.
To balance	6,500,000.00		
	\$6,500,000.00		
By balance, 30th June, 1896	\$6,000,000.00		
By transfer from profit and loss account	500,000.00		
	\$6,500,000.00		

The members of the Singapore Volunteer Artillery Corps gave a Cinderella dance on the 22nd January.

THE SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LIMITED.

Shanghai, 25th January.

The main steam engines of the above mill were successfully started on Saturday afternoon last, by the superintendent engineer of the mill, M. M. Mutter, in the presence of a number of gentlemen, including Mr. H. Lehmann, representing the general manager. The high pressure engine was named Lehmann after the above gentlemen, and the low pressure engine Arnhold after the head of the firm of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co, the general managers. These large engines, equal to 1,500 indicated horse-power, when fully loaded were run for a little over two hours continuously without a hitch, everything working smoothly and satisfactorily. Messrs. Asa Lees & Co. of Oldham, who are the makers of the textile machinery for the mill, placed the order for the steam engine with the well-known firm of engineers, Messrs. J. & E. Woods of Bolton, every part of the engines being made by this firm, who are to be congratulated upon the thoroughly good, strong, and efficient job they have turned out, and also upon the excellent quality of the material and workmanship.—*Mercury*.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-eighth ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's offices on Monday, 15th February:—

The directors have now the pleasure to submit a statement of the accounts of the Company for the year ending 31st December last. 1895.—The balance at credit of working accounts as per last report was \$235,686.14 Deduct dividend of \$3 per share paid in 1896 \$60,000.00 Deduct claims under 1895 policies paid in 1896 22,342.59 Deduct return premia, &c. &c. paid in 1895 2,274.91 84,617.50

Balance of profit... \$151,048.64 It is proposed to apportion this sum as follows:—\$120,000 to shareholders as a final dividend of \$6 per share for the year 1895; \$19,198.64 as a bonus to contributors of premia, and the balance of \$11,850 to the credit of reserve fund, which will then stand at \$886,850.

1896.—The figures for this year show gratifying results up to the present, the losses having been exceptionally light, whilst the income derived from premium and interest has increased. It is not, however, proposed to pay an interim dividend as in former years but to carry forward the balance of \$267,164.11 and to divide the profits of 1896 when they have actually been ascertained. In view of the fact that shareholders will now be receiving the usual dividend of \$6 per share the Directors trust that the scheme for placing the Company's accounts on a sounder basis will meet with their approval. Should this proposal be agreed to the profits of the year will be dealt with at the next annual meeting. The board hope the final results will then admit of their adding a substantial sum to reserve fund, which would have been done on this occasion had the former method of distribution of profits been adhered to.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. C. S. Sharp was invited to fill the vacancy on the Board, and on the departure of Mr. J. Kramer from the colony Mr. C. Beermann was asked to take his place. These appointments require the confirmation of shareholders.

Messrs. McConachie and Sassoon retire by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and W. H. Potts have audited the annexed accounts and offer themselves for re-election.

S. C. MICHAELSEN,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital account		400,000.00	
Reserve fund		886,850.00	
Accounts payable:—			
Final dividend for 1895	\$120,000.00		
Bonus for 1895 and sundries	38,356.71		
		158,356.71	
Working account 1896:—			
Balance at credit		267,164.11	
		\$1,712,370.82	
ASSETS.		\$	c.
Cash at bankers		26,811.49	
Fixed deposits at banks:—			
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$160,000.00		
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	100,000.00		
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	70,000.00		
		330,000.00	
Investments:—			
Chinese Imperial Government E. bonds	\$104,945.67		
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, debentures	100,000.00		
Hongkong Club debentures	50,000.00		
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited, debentures	49,877.40		
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., debentures	41,617.07		
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Limited, debentures	8,472.22		
		354,912.36	
Loans on mortgage:—			
On properties in Hongkong	\$827,200.00		
On properties in Shanghai	90,146.45		
On properties in Amoy	20,000.00		
		937,346.45	
Inland lot No. 685:—			
Assigned by mortgagor	20,000.00		
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited:—			
Four shares	522.00		
Furniture account:—			
Office furniture, &c.	600.00		
Accounts receivable:—			
Premia due from agencies, interest due on deposits and investments, &c.	42,178.52		
		\$1,712,370.82	

WORKING ACCOUNT, 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER, 1896.

Dr.		\$	c.
To charges account:—			
Rent, salaries, legal and surveyors' fees, taxes, stamps, stationery, &c.	\$27,080.40		
Directors' and auditors' fees	7,400.00		
		34,480.40	
To commission account:—			
Agents' commissions	21,334.45		
To fire brigades account:—			
Contributions at agencies, &c.	624.19		
To losses account 1896:—			
Claims accruing to this year paid	20,099.48		
To amount written off:—			
Furniture account	50.00		
To balance	267,164.11		
		\$352,752.63	
Cr.		\$	c.
By premium account:—			
Net amount of premia collected	\$274,095.63		
Less re-insurances	14,737.19		
		259,358.44	
By interest account:—			
Amount at credit, including interest due on deposits and investments, &c.	93,193.14		
By transfer fee account:—			
Amount at credit	201.05		
		\$352,752.63	

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the sixteenth annual report to be presented at the annual meeting to be held on the 6th February:—

The General Managers have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year 1896.

Including \$1,724.28 brought forward from last year, and after deducting \$10,000 paid on 27th July last as an interim dividend of \$2 per share, the balance at credit of profit and loss is \$48,769.13, which it is recommended should be appropriated as follows:—

A final dividend of \$5 per share	\$25,000.00
To write off property account	20,000.00
To carry forward	1,769.13
	\$46,769.13

As was foreshadowed in last year's report it has become necessary to order new machinery from England to replace old plant and enable the works to meet the increased demand for ice during the summer months. The new machinery is expected to arrive during the autumn of the present year, and will cost when erected, inclusive of alterations to the buildings, from \$50,000 to \$55,000. It is recommended that the amount mentioned be written off property account to strengthen the position of the Company in view of the heavy expenditure necessary for new plant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 29th January, 1897.

ASSETS.		\$	c.
Property account		97,006.00	
Extension account		715.82	
Invested in:—			
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's share	225.00		
Canton Insurance Office's share	175.00		
China Fire Insurance Company's share	92.50		
Debentures of Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	10,000.00		
Mortgage on property	30,000.00		
Cash on hand	52.05		
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, current account	8,991.76		
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, deposit account	29,000.00		
Outstanding accounts	2,688.04		
Accounts receivable	1,173.81		
Ice on hand	180.00		
Coals on hand	315.00		
		\$180,608.98	

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital account		125,000.00	
Accounts payable		6,638.32	
Unclaimed dividend account		606.18	
Ammonia reserve account		1,695.35	
Profit and loss account		46,769.13	
		\$180,608.98	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.		\$	c.
To salaries, wages, and general trade expenses	20,823.08		
To General Managers' commission	2,000.00		
To auditor's fee	100.00		
		22,923.08	

To interim dividend of 8 per cent. paid on 27th July, 1896	10,000.00
To balance	46,769.13
	\$79,692.21
By balance brought forward from last year	\$1,724.28
By receipts for ice during the year, value of stock on hand, &c.	74,285.98
By rents received less Crown rents and taxes paid	1,392.89
By interest	2,223.06
By transfer fees	66.00
	\$79,692.21

RAUB.

The following is the mining manager's report for the four weeks ending 8th January, 1897:—
To the Directors of the Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to herewith forward you my report for the four weeks ending on the above date.

Raub Hole No. 2 Shaft.—Everything has been put in order in this section since it was flooded in November last, and surface drains have been made in order to, as far as possible, prevent a recurrence of these floods, but it is extremely difficult to prevent them owing to the low situation of the surface of the land around these shafts. No damage was done to any of the workings below. In the intermediate drive the winze, being sunk to connect this with the bottom level, has broken through. This will enable me to work a very large extent of the ore chute and give good ventilation to this part of the mine. Work was resumed in the stopes over the intermediate drive on Monday last; there is still a good extent of good ore over this level to take out.

In the bottom level the drive going south is now in over 300 ft. from the crosscut. We have not yet cut the main ore chute in this level, but are expecting daily to do so. The formation is about 8 ft. wide, but no gold can be seen in it. The crosscut going west is now in about 90 ft. from the shaft in hard black slate, and is making a little water. This is a

purely prospecting drive, but as it goes right under where some of the best of the leaders were worked in the old original Raub Hole workings, it will test them at this level 140 ft. below where they were worked. It is my intention to carry this crosscut far enough to test the line of the west lode about 400 ft. west.

Bukit Koman.—I am pleased to say that this section continues to develop remarkably well in all parts. In the No. 1 level going north I have stopped driving for the present, as I am uncertain whether I am on the true lode or not; for some distance the lode has been bearing considerably to the west, and is a good deal broken and thrown about. I am putting in two crosscuts east and west to test the country. That on the east is hard slate country with calcite leaders running through it; this drive is in about 14 ft. The drive going west is through strong quartz leaders, all of which show nice gold. We have driven 15 ft. in this leader formation, which I think is the same line as the new made out to the west about 80 ft. further back in the level. From recent developments I believe the whole of this great body from 40 ft. to 50 ft. wide will have to be sent to the mill for crushing, as it carries gold all through it. A large quantity of crushing stuff has been sent from here to the mill during the past month. The whole of the backs for nearly 400 ft. to the surface are untouched in this end. In the south main level the lode in the face of the drive is fully 14 ft. wide, and carries good gold all through. Good progress is being made with driving this level, which is now in close on 600 ft. from the crosscut. In the stopes coming in over this level the lode still maintains its width of from 16 ft. to 17 ft., and shows fair gold all through. In the No. 2 (250 ft.) level we have now driven about 150 ft. on the course of the lode. There is no change in either face; in the north it is about 7 ft. wide of solid quartz, and carries good gold. In the south face the lode formation is about 13 ft. wide, 9 ft. of which is crushing stuff and carries fair gold, the rest is being sent over the mullock tip. The whole of the stuff crushed during December came from this section.

Bukit Malacca.—The prospects in this section are not encouraging. As I had great difficulty in getting firewood to keep pumps going, I decided to stop all work here for the present. The bottom level south in the engine shaft has been driven in all 54 ft. Some very good gold was got, but of limited extent. There are about 200 tons of quartz on the surface, which can be crushed at some future time. In the small prospecting shaft, south of engine shaft, a crosscut has been driven east 57 ft.; two small leaders were out, but carry no gold. West, a crosscut, has been driven 71 ft., between 20 ft. and 30 ft., through an irregular body of quartz which is highly mineralized, but no gold could be got in it. This can be driven on further to test it on some future occasion.

Bukit Jellis Besar.—The entrance to tunnel has been cleared up and re-timbered, and all is in order for stoping when required. There is a large quantity of ore available in section for crushing, which I estimate will go from 10 to 15 dwts. per ton. I intend to sink a small shaft about 80 feet to test the lode at that depth. The tunnel is into the hill 396 ft. There are about 150 feet of backs available for stoping in the far end, coming to nothing at the entrance; the average width of the lode is 5 ft. to 6 ft. The tunnel can be extended a further distance of about 1,800 ft., and will have about 230 feet of backs to work in the highest part. The lode is 18 inches wide in the face of tunnel and prospects for about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per ton.

Western Lode.—Since starting to sink, the shaft has been sunk 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., making total depth 35 ft. below the No. 2 (165 ft.) level. Good progress is being made, as the ground is favourable and the water not heavy. It is my intention to sink this shaft 200 ft. below the No. 2 plat and to open out three additional levels. There is still a good deal of ground to take out in the old stopes, which can be taken out when required.

Battery.—This has been kept going full time. Three days' holidays were allowed in the mines, but none at the mill, double pay being allowed

instead. On Monday, the 4th instant, the final clean-up for 1896 took place, the following being the results for the two months of November and December:

November.—	Bukit Koman	1,125	tons
	Raub Hole	112	"
	West Lode	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
		1,268 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
December.—	Bukit Koman	1,129 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
	Raub Hole	9	"
	West Lode	—	"
	Total	2,407	"

which yielded 1,806 ozs. 5 dwts. of smelted gold, being an average of 15 dwts. per ton. It will be seen from the above that the whole of the stuff crushed during December, with the exception of 9 tons, was taken from Bukit Koman. Considering that most of this stuff came from development work only, the result is very good and proves what a great mine Bukit Koman is. After a general overhaul of machinery and cleaning of boiler, crushing was resumed again at 6 p.m. on the 5th inst., and has been kept steadily going since. In closing the year 1896, I beg to congratulate the shareholders on the improved prospects of the mines for the coming year.

WM. BIBBY,
Mining Manager.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED, YOKOHAMA.

The following is the report of the Directors, to be submitted at the fifteenth semi-annual ordinary general meeting of shareholders, which was to be held at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama, on the 25th January:—

The profit and loss account and statement of assets and liabilities for the half year ended the 31st December, 1896, accompany this report.

The net profit for the half year, including balance brought forward from the 30th June, 1896, and after providing for general expenses, directors' and auditor's fees, interest and depreciation, and after writing off bad debts, amounts to ... \$25,800.78 which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half year	\$25,000.00
Balance to be carried to new account	800.78
	\$25,800.78

The Directors are pleased to be able to report that the business of the Company continues in a prosperous condition, and that there is every indication of a continuance of the prosperity that has hitherto attended their efforts.

The new steam launch and new boiler mentioned in last report have been taken over and paid for, the cost being about \$8,000.

The mortgage of \$25,000 having been called in, the Directors, in lieu of giving a new mortgage, decided to issue debentures, bearing interest at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and applications for nearly double the amount required, viz. \$25,000, were received.

It has again been considered desirable to write off a liberal sum for depreciation rather than carry forward a large balance of assets not represented by cash, and to this end over 9 per cent. has been written off buildings, over 22 per cent. off electric light plant, and nearly 19 per cent. off furniture account.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 26th day of January, when warrants will be issued.

JAMES WALTER, } Directors.
C. K. M. MARTIN, }
Yokohama, 11th January, 1897.

The *Semaine Coloniale*, in its notice of a dance given at Government House, Saigon, on the 23rd January, draws attention to the conduct of an Englishman who got drunk and was guilty of scandalous conduct, having to be taken in charge by the police.

CRICKET.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

V. THE REST.

The men from the public centres of education batted first and had the best of the cricket, which was all in favour of the batmen at the start, owing to the showers which interrupted the play before tiffin. Perry, Ayscough and Vallings seized on this advantage and, by good cricket, compiled merry scores of 69 and 91 respectively; the latter had the misfortune to be bowled off his pads when within easy reach of the century, for which, like many others, he will have to begin again at zero. With the total at 241 for 8 wickets, the skipper declared, leaving two and a quarter hours in which the other side might do or die. The ground was still easy for the batmen, but had improved so far as the bowlers and fieldmen were concerned. Bedwell played another meritorious innings and was causing anxiety when, acting under orders, he started for a possible though very improbable run. We hope he got the profuse apologies which he deserved; he has all the elements of a good cricketer in him and we shall be surprised if he does not make a name for himself. Arbuthnot played another correct innings for 30. Several other batmen reached double figures and Thomson played a free innings of 20 not out. Wood bowled well and effectively, as his analysis shows. In the result, the Rest lost by 55 runs on the first innings.

By the permission of Col. Faithfull and officers, the band of the Hongkong Regiment enlivened the proceedings with music.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

J. H. Pead (Cambridge), c Shelford, b Bedwell	4
P. A. Cox (Wellington), c McKenzie, b Bowden Smith ..	15
S. A. Perry-Ayscough (Felstead), c Mounsey, b Arbuthnot	69
Rev. G. Vallings (Oxford), b Davies	91
Surgeon-Major Johnston (Queen's University), not out ..	2
A. G. Ward (Denstone), b Shelford	23
W. M. Thompson (Westminster), c cools, b Shelford ..	10
M. D. Wood (Wellington), c Plumer, b Davies	8
L. S. Crawford (Mill Hill), lb.w. Shelford	4
R. L. Richardson (Rugby), not out	3
T. S. Smith (London), did not bat	12
Extras	241

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Bedwell	10	1	61	—	—	1
Bowden Smith. 10	2	41	—	—	—	1
McKenzie	7	1	31	—	—	—
Shelford	14	4	43	—	—	3
Arbuthnot	7	—	24	—	—	1
Davies	7	1	32	—	—	2

THE REST.

A. McKenzie, c Pead, b Wood	5
H. B. Bedwell, run out	47
K. W. Mounsey, c Pead, b Smith	14
Lt. Sir R. Arbuthnot, c Perry-Ayscough, b Wood	30
Lt. F. J. Plumer, b Wood	12
A. Anderson, b Wood	6
Lt. Bowden Smith, b Wood	15
Lt. T. L. Shelford, c Sercombe Smith, b Wood	13
P. G. Davies, R.A., c Crawford, b Vallings	5
Capt. Mold, R.E., c Cox, b Wood	11
G. M. Thomson, not out	20
Extras	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	N.B.	Wickets.
Vallings	13	1	54	—	—	1
Wood	21.4	2	69	—	—	7
Sercombe Smith ..	4	1	12	—	—	1
Crawford	9	1	29	—	—	—
Cox	4	1	10	—	—	2

The writer of "By the Way" in the *Japan Gazette*, referring to the Carew case, says:—As my readers are aware, the jurymen are quartered at the Club Hotel. They have a separate dining room, and strict precautions are taken to prevent any communication with the outside. It is quite conceivable that the life of jurymen, in cases in which this isolation is necessary, is not a happy one; and it was probably with the object of affording them some little enjoyment that arrangements were made for the Town Band to play during dinner one evening last week. But why did the Band-master include in the programme a march called "Oh! how I would love to see my home once more"?

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

FINAL ROUND IN THE COMMODORE'S CUP RACES.

On Saturday (23rd Jan.) in a light but steady S.E. breeze, the Erica (Mr. Al Denison) and the Meteor (Mr. T. W. Lammer) sailed what was practically a match in the final round for the Commodore's Cup for first class boats, there being no other boats which had any chance of winning. The course was from the Police Pier, Kowloon, round mark boat off Whitfield (port), No. 1 Dook, Channel rocks (starboard), and in, 7½ miles. The start was at 2 p.m. The light wind suited the Erica better than her opponent and she won by 2 minutes and 15 seconds and took the Cup. Mr. Denison has established quite a monopoly in Commodore's Cups.

On the same day and over the same course the Phoebe and Chanticleer sailed a match. Mr. May's boat, sailing well in the light wind, won by 2 minutes.

In the second class Dart, She, Ladybird, and Elfin sailed in the final round for the Cup for their class, the times at the finish being—

	H.	M.	S.
Ladybird	3	39	58
Dart	3	40	11
She	3	40	54
Elfin	3	43	58

The corrected times being—

	H.	M.	S.	
Elfin	3	36	58	1st 10 marks.
She	3	37	24	2nd 4 "
Ladybird	3	38	38	3rd 1 "
Dart	3	40	11	

The She took the Commodore's Cup for second class, having scored 18 marks in the three races to Elfin's 14 and Dart's 11.

On the same day and over the same course the Dart, She, and Ladybird re-sailed the sixth Club race for second class which was interrupted by the foundering of the Active. The She won, the Dart being second.

The marks for the Championship in the second class are now as follows:—

She	38 marks.
Dart	29 "
Ladybird	11 "
Payne	4 "
Seabreeze	4 "
Eileen	2 "

On Sunday next Mr. McKie's Cups will be raced for, the course being the island of Ma Wan (Capsumoon pass), port, island of Chan Kung (to westward of Kowchan), port, and home; distance 22 miles. A very sporting course which should thoroughly test both boats and helmsmen.

THE GAMBLING SCANDAL AT YOKOHAMA.

A few days ago we quoted a paragraph from a Shanghai contemporary stating that a card scandal had occurred in the Consular Corps at Yokohama. The following detailed account of the affair appears in the *Courier d'Haiphong*:—

M. P——, the French Consul at Yokohama, left on the 10th January by the *Gaelic*, via San Francisco, to try to clear himself at Paris of certain matters of which he is accused. If he succeeds it will show that the Quai d'Orsay, which we already know as reactionary, is completely rotten. M. P—— was detected with his hand in the pool, cheating at poker. The comedy lasted two months. It was a month before the matter was discovered and then followed a month of watching in order to catch the culprit in the act, to have substantial and indisputable proof. Complaint was made the same evening to the Minister for France at Tokyo, who already knew that M. P—— was being watched, and M. Harmand appointed a jury of honour composed of M. le Comte de Pourtales, First Secretary of the Legation, M. le Comte de Pimodan, Captain and Military Attaché, and Captain Bongouin, representing the Forges et Chantiers. It is easy to imagine the result, and M. P—— has left the Consulate, the charge of which has been entrusted to the Chancellor. We make no comments. Such exclams our contemporary in closing its narrative, are the *gaillards* that the Quai d'Orsay sends to represent France abroad.

The disgust of our contemporary will be readily understood, but unfortunately no nationality and no rank seems to be absolutely exempt from the vice of cheating at cards. We fail to see how the Quai d'Orsay is to be blamed, for of course the officials there did not know that M. P—— was a card sharper when they sent him out.

THE CAREW CASE.

The trial of Mrs. Edith May Hallowell Carew on the charge of murdering her husband was resumed at Yokohama on Monday, the 18th January. The accused, the *Japan Mail* says, was looking much brighter than on Friday, the two complete days' rest having been of undoubted benefit, but her face was sadly drawn and haggard, and once or twice she broke into quiet tears. The jury also looked the brighter and brisker for their "constitutional" of the previous day, when they made a complete circuit of the Bluff and New Road.

Mr. Wilkinson, the Crown Prosecutor, wished to admit some new evidence to which Mr. Lowder objected. Some of the evidence was documentary, and the question as to whether it should be admitted was reserved until his Lordship had considered the precedents. Mr. Lowder said he did not object to evidence being given of the mere receipt of a letter, so long as the letter was not shown to the judge or jury.

Sir Ernest Satow, H.B.M.'s Minister, was then sworn and deposed to receiving an envelope handed to him by counsel. He opened the envelope when he received it, and it contained a letter. He was not acquainted with any person bearing the name on the letter. (The name was not mentioned).

Mr. Wilkinson next proposed to call Mrs. Tocque. He had given notice to Mr. Lowder to produce all letters written by Mrs. Tocque to Mrs. Carew. He proposed to call Mrs. Tocque not for the purpose of proving the contents of the letters but to testify that they were hers.

Mr. Lowder, who said he received Mr. Wilkinson's notice only on the previous night, objected to Mrs. Tocque being called.

Mr. Wilkinson then wished to call Mr. Mason, an instructor in English at the Higher Middle School in Tokyo, as an expert in handwriting.

Mr. Lowder raised an objection, but after questioning the witness, his Lordship decided Mr. Mason was fully qualified to pronounce an opinion on handwriting.

Mr. Dunlop gave evidence as to receiving from Miss Christoffel some fragments of Mr. Dickinson's letters.

Mr. Cecil Guinness, acting accountant at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was called to give evidence as to the accused's handwriting. Witness was shown Mrs. Carew's diary and asked to say whether he recognised her signature in it. He said the signature in the diary—Edith M. H. Carew—was not her official signature, which was E. M. H. Carew, but the rest he should say was the same handwriting.

Mr. Wilkinson then put in the diary and two letters written by Mrs. Carew to Miss Jacob, which witness said bore the same signature.

Mr. Mason was then recalled and deposed to examining specimens of the handwriting of Mrs. Carew, Miss Jacob, and Miss Christoffel.

Mr. Wilkinson—Looking at these letters, can you tell us, Mr. Mason, what peculiarities there are in accused's handwriting?

Amongst the capitals the most characteristic are C, P, D, N, R, H, and T.

The small letters?—Especially characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in the small letters are a, b, d initial, and d final, f, in various forms; initial h, initial s—that is all.

Then?—I should like to add epsilon—the initial e in the form of the Greek letter.

Is that all you wish to say in regard to the small letters?—I have reference in my notes to two other exhibits, but these are not before me.

The question of punctuation?—Mrs. Carew's punctuation is extremely characteristic; it consists of nothing but periods—full stops—or marks scarcely distinguishable from full stops, and short dashes. Occasional quotation marks occur—and points of interrogation.

And any other peculiarities?—The other peculiarities are in groups or combinations—the initial t followed by an h is almost invariably written in the same manner—I mean

initial th, in words the, this, that. That next is the word o'clock, which is invariably written oo—the apostrophe over the o instead of between the letters; another is the dot following single or double figures—as in the sentence "we 3, drove up yesterday."

Any other examples, how is number made?—Number is written not followed by a colon—that is specially characteristic—that is, the two dots are not put under the o as in the usual way.

Now those are the characteristics of Mrs. Carew's handwriting, now I am asking for the exhibits in Miss Jacob's case.

The exhibits—letters written by Miss Jacob—were then handed to witness.

Can you say what the characteristics of Miss Jacob's handwriting are?—They are very few.

Will you state what they are?—Of the capital letters they are all formed in the same manner—present no characteristics. Of the small letters, initial a almost invariably differs from the a in the middle of the word, a in the middle of a word is formed open. The letter f is abnormal.

In what respect?—It is not a common f.

Any others?—The word "to" is not distinguishable from the capital D. That is all I have to say about those letters.

Anything about d or t?—Nothing special: they are sometimes looped and sometimes not.

Punctuation?—It is well defined, commas, semicolons—properly formed—dashes, etc.

The next characteristic?—The dot follows numerals, as in Mrs. Carew's handwriting: the dot is found where it is not usually expected.

Mr. Wilkinson—I want the Christoffel letter, please. You (to witness) have seen this?—Yes.

Is there any characteristic in that handwriting?—Characteristic badness.

I don't think I need trouble you to analyse it. I put into your hand the letter "Beware"—and its cover, and another of the "Annie Luke" series?—I have examined them.

Do you find in those any characteristics of the last, which we will call Miss Christoffel's?—I find two letters, yes.

What are they?—The capital M and J.

Do you find any other characteristic?—No.

Looking at them generally, can you say if they are intended to imitate any of the handwriting you have seen?—I think not; I believe they are simply in disguised handwriting.

Can you say whether they are written by Miss Christoffel?—Decidedly not.

Can you give a general reason?—My general reason is that a good writer can write a good disguise, but a bad writer cannot write a good disguise.

Are you able to form an opinion whether they were written by Miss Jacob?—I have come to the conclusion that they were not.

Can you give any general grounds for that opinion?—I cannot find any of the characteristics of Miss Jacob's handwriting, except the letter v—small v—which is occasionally formed as she forms it.

Are you able to form an opinion whether they were written by Mrs. Carew?—I find more of the characteristics of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in them.

Can you state what they are?—I shall have to go through them seriatim. Well, in No. 38, several words are very well written. One of the words "never" contains the Greek once. The initial s in "stay" resembles Mrs. Carew's. The small letter h, in Yokohama. The d of "could," "find," and the small a's generally, although I do not attach much importance to them.

Would you look at the word "never," is it imitated in any way?—I should consider it to be naturally written.

Of whose handwriting is it characteristic?—It is more characteristic of Mrs. Carew's than any I have seen.

Can you refer to any other "never"?—Yes, there is one in the diary, I think. I have a note of another "never."

You say these d's are characteristic of Mrs. Carew's, are they characteristic of Miss Jacob's?—No, they differ from the last named in being turned up; are slightly looped up—turned up. Mrs. Carew's d ends abruptly. Her diary is full of such examples—on the 5th September, in the word "did," for instance.

Will you pick out some other examples?—Here is a d in the word "find." I find the same characteristics in all the A.L. series.

Is there any other characteristic of Mrs. Carew's handwriting in No. 38?—The s in stay and some. Then there are special d and s used in the words "bad cold still," and the s in shopping in the diary of October 19th.

You have looked at the diary and the letters, do those d's occur so frequently as to be a marked characteristic of Mrs. Carew's?—Yes.

And you found them throughout the A.L. letters?—Yes.

In what other letters?—In exhibit P.—the s only.

Any other?—The word "silly" in the letter addressed to Mr. Lowder, "I never knew you," etc.

His Lordship suggested that the process of examination was very slow, would it not be better to leave these things to the jury to find out, now that the general characteristics had been pointed out.

Mr. Wilkinson—I much regret the delay. It is no pleasure to me to continue this examination, I can assure you. But I shall not consider that I have done my duty unless I proceed in this way.

His Lordship—I did not say delay, but we are proceeding very slowly, and where shall we end?

Photographs of some of the letters were here handed to the jury, and the examination proceeded, letter by letter—the d's, etc., as in the letter to Mr. Lowder; the Greek e's being pointed out. Of course, witness said, there were exceptions in the writing of some of the letters. There were only two commas in the letter to Mr. Lowder, and all the rest are full stops.

The letter to Mr. Hall, how does that begin?—"I have just written."

Will you point out the characteristics?—The h in "have," the s of "so," the Greek e of "earth," h of "have," the d of "bamboozled." There are full stops only in this letter. In accused's general letters and in the diary there are the same mistake of punctuation as in this A.L. letter—a full stop where one would not expect to find one. After Sun of Sunday there is a full stop instead of a hyphen. Then there are full points after the figures—but here they are quite logical. I took a special note of the d's being turn down because they were not apparent in any other handwriting shown me. I consider it a characteristic of which the writer may probably be unconscious. I have only selected those characteristics which I consider the writer unconscious of. There are characteristics in handwritings of which the writers are perfectly aware. These special characteristics I have spoken of are those of which the writer is unconscious. Their very marked features lead me to this opinion. There is the marked f in these letters, and the f of Miss Jacob. I think the writer of them must be aware of it. I rather looked for small peculiarities than big. The unconscious peculiarities of feigned handwriting are most likely to be reproduced. Most decidedly do I think that the punctuation is unconscious. Mrs. Carew's diary is characterised by having nothing but stops, and this is a marked characteristic of the whole series of A.L. letters. The "s" I have pointed out in shopping is very marked. I did not find it very marked in any other writing submitted to me.

Before the Court rose the jury were given a photograph of each of the letters so far gone through.

The Court adjourned at 10 minutes to five o'clock until ten next morning.

The trial was resumed on Tuesday, the 19th. The Crown Prosecutor applied that the evidence of Mary Esther Jacob taken at the preliminary examination might be read, on the ground that the witness was too ill to attend.

Dr. Worden, an American citizen and a medical missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was called to give evidence as to Miss Jacob's condition. He said she was suffering from very severe headache and a pulse of 110. She was certainly not able to attend that day and witness believed she would not be able to attend the following day.

Mr. Lowder, in reply to a remark by the Judge said—My lord, if you ask me I am in a peculiar position with regard to this witness.

The Judge—Then perhaps I had better not ask you.

Mr. Lowder—It is for that reason that I am not speaking at all, but leave the matter to the Court. It is for this reason that I shall not insist upon any right that I may have.

The Judge—According to the practice followed at home, if the illness is temporary the judge may postpone the trial. I do not propose to do that in this case; but we may go on and the evidence might be given or the depositions read later on.

Mr. Wilkinson—That would meet my wishes.

Mr. Wilkinson then proposed to call Mrs. Tocque.

A long argument ensued, in continuation of the argument of the previous day, as to the right of the prosecution to put in evidence of which the accused had not had sufficient notice.

His Lordship in giving his decision said—It almost looks as if the judge is bound to admit—he cannot shut out—any evidence. I shut some out yesterday on the ground that they had had the evidence long enough and had not given notice. Where they hadn't it I don't think I should. What I have to look to is not the interests of either party, but to have the question fairly tried out. If the evidence comes late to the knowledge of the defence by no fault of the prosecution it must go in. The authority says that the correct practice is the one that should be followed, but the mere fact that it has not been followed does not exclude the evidence. I say I regret that the matter was not discussed more fully yesterday before I decided. I shall allow Mrs. Tocque to be called.

Mrs. Tocque was then called and proved the signature of the accused in witness's chit book in acknowledgment of inquiries during Mr. Carew's illness.

Two shopmen from Maruya's were then called and further examined as to the entries in the books.

Mr. Mason was then recalled and further examined and cross-examined.

Yamada Masakichi, another shopman from Maruya's, was recalled.

The court then adjourned until the next day.

The trial was continued on the 20th January, this being the twelfth day of the trial.

Medical evidence was given by Dr. Worden and by Dr. Orme, of the P. & O. steamer *Formosa*, as to the inability of Miss Jacob to attend.

Mr. Wilkinson addressed the Court at considerable length with regard to the letter from Sir Ernest Satow which was tendered in evidence, and his Lordship's ruling with regard to it. It was very unusual to ask a judge to reconsider a ruling, but he had only to urge that he should have argued the case before his Lordship in the first instance if he had not laboured under a misapprehension.

After hearing arguments of counsel his Lordship said he would not decide the matter until Mr. Lowder had had an opportunity of looking at authorities on the point. He should be glad to consider it himself.

Mrs. Priscilla Ellis was then called and sworn.

Mr. Wilkinson—You are an American citizen, I believe?—No, a British subject. I am the wife of Harcourt Whimpe Ellis. I know Miss Jacob, I reside at No. 2, Bluff. Miss Jacob lives there too.

When did you make her acquaintance?—On the 25th October, the day she went to Miss Brittan's.

Do you remember Mr. Porch coming to see Miss Jacob?—Yes.

Will you tell us the circumstances?—On the 10th of November I was sitting on the verandah with Miss Jacob and Mr. Martenolish, when a gentleman came up whom Miss Jacob addressed as Mr. Porch.

Then what did he do?—He handed a note to Miss Jacob, saying, "A note from Mrs. Carew."

What then took place?—She went inside the hall, opened the note, and read it; then she and Mr. Porch went into the sitting-room and had a conversation together.

Did you see them at any time during this conversation?—Yes, I passed into the hall and saw Mr. Porch sitting in a chair facing the door, and his head was in his hands.

I shall not ask you for the conversation. Did

Miss Jacob show you a letter soon afterwards?—Yes.

Would you recognise it again?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I put into your hand exhibit No. 43?—To the best of my belief that is the letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—This is the letter beginning "For the sake of Edgerley" (To witness)—

You mentioned the 10th Nov., are you certain about that date?—Yes, quite certain.

Did you see—were you shown—a subsequent letter?—Yes.

Were you there when it was received?—No.

Can you recollect anything about the date of the letter?—It was the day before Miss Jacob gave her evidence at the preliminary examination.

I now show you exhibit 44, can you recognise it do you think?—Yes, to the best of my belief, that is the letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—It reads: "Dear Mary—I went round to see you this morning early. I suppose it was Miss Brittan I saw, who said you would not see me. I am very sorry you wouldn't. However, I suppose you know your own mind best. I have a fair idea of what you will be asked and what you will reply in Court to-day, and I want to tell you that it depends entirely upon you to-day as to the result in everything. You yourself must see that, and I hope you will remember and bear this in mind for the sake of Major and Ben, if for none else, Yours, E.M.H.C."

His Lordship—That was on?

Mr. Wilkinson—It was Friday, November 13th, 1896. (To Witness)—I believe that Miss Jacob for some time slept with you?—Yes.

Where was her room?—My room was directly below hers; hers was above.

Who occupied her room while she was sleeping with you?—Nobody.

Now will you state what you know of an incident—what you yourself heard of a visit to her room?

Mr. Lowder—I must object.

His Lordship—I must hear what the incident was first.

Mr. Wilkinson—I only want her to tell us what she heard. I cannot give a date or refer to the incident more particularly. What did you hear?

Witness—On the night previous to her giving her evidence—

His Lordship—That would be the 12th. What did you see or hear?

Witness—Miss Jacob retired about 8 o'clock as she was tired. About 10 o'clock Miss Jacob sprang up and said—

Mr. Wilkinson—You must not give us anything about conversation, but only what you heard?—I heard some one pass quickly up the stairs on to Miss Jacob's room.

Have you ascertained who it was that went to that room?—I have not.

So far as you know, was there any person who had a right or would in the ordinary way go to her room?—No, there was no one.

Mr. Wilkinson—That is all.

Mr. Lowder—I have no question to ask.

Miss Harriet Gertrude Brittan was then sworn. She said she was an American citizen, and lived at No. 2, Bluff. Miss Jacob had been residing at her house. Mrs. Carew came to see Miss Jacob on the morning of the day that Miss Jacob gave her evidence at the preliminary investigation. Witness would not allow her to see her. Afterwards a letter arrived for Miss Jacob, exhibit 44.

The jury were then given printed copies of the evidence given by Mrs. Carew during the magisterial examination of Miss Jacob's case. Mr. Troup read the evidence from the Court record, and his Lordship read all the letters in reference to it as they occurred.

Mr. Wilkinson called for Miss Jacob's box that Mr. Litchfield might look for a letter. While this was being done Mr. Moss at Mr. Wilkinson's request read the following extracts from Mrs. Carew's diary.

"October 10th Saturday. Got up at 5 to find it pouring, so went to bed again. It rained hard until 3 o'clock, most disappointing weather for the Regatta, which was held however in spite of wind and rain, as I never take any interest in it myself, it didn't upset me very much. Had a curious and mysterious visitor about 11 after Tiffin, who called to see Walter. I don't

down to the Boat House about 3 and walked home about 5 as it cleared. Walter doesn't seem too well, and I wish he could get a thorough change. I suppose it is the damp. I saw Dr. Wheeler at the Boat House and he gave me a prescription for my malaria.

"October 11th Sunday. Lovely day, went to the early Service. Walter stayed in all the a.m. waiting for the 'woman in black' who however didn't come, she appears to be shy. Reggie and I went for a walk to the Race Course and back and I got a short ride in the a.m. Walter not at all well, and went to bed directly after Tiffin. I sent for Dr. Wheeler about 5 o'clock who ordered W. medicine, not that it will do him much good I am thinking.

"October 12 Monday. Fine, but doubtful. I rode to the Course. Walter didn't go he wasn't feeling well enough, but he went down as usual to office. Saw Mr. Tennant and arranged with him about the report of the Races. Had a lot of trouble arranging about one handicap. Wrote home.

"October 13th Tuesday. Rained a good deal, in the a.m. Walter and I managed however to get up to the Course. Heavy galloping. Mr. Pakenham has arrived. Kobe going well. Psid some calls, and played Tennis. Walter dining at the Club—and came home very late, he made me feel very much disgusted.

"October 14th Wednesday. Fine morning in fact no rain all day, but dull in the p.m. Played my Tennis Handicap and lost. Monsieur Perner was not up to much, but as I never expected to win it didn't matter. I am sorry for him tho'. Walter came home at 4 o'clock and went to bed the result of last night's dissipation. Came home to find Reggie feverish and shivery, and sent for Dr. Wheeler, Marjorie also had a bad croupy cold, quite a Hospital!

"October 15th Thursday. Fine day. I rode to the Course, in spite of feeling very tired, nothing very exciting. Reggie decidedly better, only a feverish cold. Wrote to the Dr. and asked him to see W. at the Club. He doesn't seem at all himself. Went down the Town, played Tennis, and on coming back at 4.30 found R. up and W. home in bed, he had been ordered a course of Vichy water by the Dr. I wonder how long it will last.

"October 16th Friday. Fairly fine. Reggie stayed in bed till 11, and remained in the house all day, wrote to S.S. to say he was unable to go down to office, no news, W. stayed upstairs. I want him to keep quiet until Monday, if he will.

"October 17th Saturday. Such a glorious day. Rode up to the Course, lot of galloping. Mrs. Dunlop, Pearson and Trixie, were there—D. came soon after breakfast, but did not care about his going to Kamakura, R. and I walked round to Mr. de Flesch to excuse W. from dining there, got W. some books, and walked down the Town, taking Ben. Walter suddenly became very sick. I am glad he didn't go away. Dr. W. says he is on the verge of jaundice. Dined at Mr. de Flesch's and got home before 11—Dunlops, Dodds, Festetics and de Waepenart there—went to a cricket match in the p.m. Reggie stayed with Walter, he is quite well again.

"October 18th Sunday. Fine day, colder, did not ride. W. still quite seedy. Mr. Stewart tiffined with us. Took the children to Church. Mary went out with Elsie and a friend. Had dinner upstairs. Cricketers went to Kobe.

"October 19th Monday. Fine day. Had such a restless night with W. Didn't go to the Course—stayed in all day—W. no better—he talked about going to the office after Tiffin, but he is not at all fit for it. Wrote to Mr. Stewart at his dictation Reggie went back to his office. Marjorie cold still bad.

"October 20th Tuesday. Dull but no rain. Walter no better—no news. Dr. Todd came in the afternoon to see W. ordered him ice. Went down Town in the a.m. Remained in the aft—Walter rather alarmed me after dinner, and I went in search of Dr. Wheeler who was at Mrs. Mollison's. Mr. Parsons came in the aft—Had a very bad night.

"October 21st Wednesday. Cold, but no rain. Agreed with Mr. Parsons that Dr. W. didn't appear to understand W. case, and wired thro' the Dr. for Baelz, he couldn't come however. Had several callers. I am sure W. is really and I am going."

Mrs. Ellis was recalled and examined by Mr. Wilkinson.

Do you remember seeing any letter from England in the hands of Miss Jacob, not addressed to herself?—Yes, sir.

Can you state how it came?—It came in an envelope addressed to Miss Jacob which also enclosed a letter for Miss Jacob.

Who was it addressed to?—To Mrs. Carew.

Could you recognize it again?—I think so.

Will you look at it?

Witness was here handed the letter, exhibit 22, which Mrs. Carew stated she had never received.

The Witness—Yes, to the best of my belief that is the letter.

Mr. Wilkinson—Is that the letter it came with?

Mr. Lowder—Did she see the letter it came in?

Mr. Wilkinson—Did you see the letter it came in?—Yes, I think that is the letter, but I would not be sure.

Would you say who that is addressed to?—It begins "My dear Mary."

The Judge—Did you see more than one letter addressed to her?—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—Do you think you can recognize the envelope?—I did not have the envelope in my hand. I didn't particularly look at the envelope.

Mr. Lowder—I understood her to mean that there was an envelope containing an envelope with a letter inside.

The Judge—Was there an envelope inside containing a letter?—No, there was not.

Then you mean there was not an envelope addressed to Mrs. Carew but a letter addressed to Mrs. Carew?—That is so.

Then there is only one envelope?—Yes, my lord.

Mr. Wilkinson—There is so little doubt about this that although the witness cannot recognize it I would ask her to look at the date on the stamp and the date on the back. You see it is "Baltenborough, October 1st, via America?"

—Yes. And you see the post mark is Yokohama, November 7th?—Yes.

There is so much in the letter that neither my learned friend nor myself can look it through to say whether it should be put in or not. Can you recognize that envelope apparently in Mrs. Carew's handwriting—as sent to Miss Jacob?—I cannot recognize the envelope.

Mr. Lowder—Then I cannot admit it.

Mr. Mason was recalled by the Judge and being shown exhibit X said it resembled Mrs. Carew's handwriting more than any other handwriting he had examined in connection with the case.

Mr. Dickinson was recalled and said that to the best of his recollection the words of the first telegram he received at Kobe were:—"When do you come back," or "Wire when you come back. Baelz says very serious." He wired back to the effect that he had made arrangements to return by the *Kobe-maru* on the next day, but if it was absolutely necessary for him to come back earlier he would do so that night, but he wished her to reply whether he should do so or no. Her answer was "Many thanks Friday all right."

Kuroyanagi Junya, betto, was then called by Mr. Wilkinson, who, however, did not examine him but tendered him for cross-examination. The witness spoke to having received some white powder and sugar of lead from Mrs. Carew and having used the whole of it for the ponies.

The case was continued on the 21st January. At the commencement the accused looked bright and cheerful, though her eyes showed traces of recent tears, but at the close of the day's sitting she appeared completely exhausted.

Dr. Worden said he had seen Miss Jacob at 9.30 that morning. She was worse than the previous day. Her pulse was 130 and she was suffering from nausea and vomiting. It was quite impossible that she could attend to give evidence. Cross-examined by Mr. Lowder the witness said he thought it would be some weeks, possibly months, before Miss Jacob would be able to leave the house. She was suffering from a disordered mental and nervous condition. The symptoms might in-

dicato hysteria, and they might indicate something worse.

The deposition of Miss Jacob at the preliminary examination was then read, and later in the day her evidence at the inquest was also read.

His Lordship—I have carefully considered Mr. Wilkinson's application yesterday that I should review my ruling as to the letter received by Sir E. Satow and permit it, if otherwise relevant, to be given in evidence. If the explanation made yesterday with reference to it had been given when it was first produced, I should have admitted it subject to its relevancy. That being so, is it now too late, the application having been made before the case for the prosecution has closed? I have come to the conclusion that it is not too late. It would not be too late to allow a witness to correct his evidence at any time during the case, and equally it cannot be too late now to correct a ruling on a point of practice, the necessity for such correction having become apparent from the statement made by counsel for the prosecution in Court yesterday.

The letter was then read and was as follows:—
"Sir Ernest Satow.

"Dear Sir,
"I wish to call your attention to the very scandalous way in which our Consul Mr. Hall has conducted the inquest of the late Mr. Carew. Had he any right to sum up in face of evidence produced as he has done.

"Faithfully yours,

"A. L. PRICE.

"6th November."

Mr. R. C. D. Ginnis, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was called and said he did not know of any one of the name of Price residing at Yokohama. Two gentlemen of the name of Price had been in Yokohama during the year, Alexander Price, of Hankow, and Hon. J. F. Price, of India. The signature on the letter was not the signature of either of these gentlemen.

Mr. Mason was called and said the letter and envelope received by Sir Ernest Satow were in Mrs. Carew's handwriting with scarcely any attempt at disguise.

Mr. Lowder (interposing)—I may say that I shall not contend that the letter is not in the handwriting of the accused: it may save the time of the Court if I state so now.

Mr. Kircher, usher of the court, gave evidence as to having made search for Annie Luke and having failed to find any trace of her.

This closed the case for the Crown.

Mr. Lowder applied for an adjournment until Saturday, the 23rd, to enable him to make such notes as he considered requisite to present the case for the defence properly before the jury.

The application was granted and the Court accordingly adjourned until the 23rd January.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]
SHANGHAI, 27th January.

Mr. Lowder's address in defence of Mrs. Carew concluded with a powerful peroration, suggesting that Miss Jacob personated the prisoner at Maruya's.

The case against Miss Jacob has been adjourned until the 5th February.

SHANGHAI, 28th January.

In the Carew case at Yokohama Rachel Grier's evidence was commenced to-day and will be continued to-morrow morning, when Mr. Wilkinson begins.

GREAT FIRE AT TIENTSIN.

A great fire broke out in the British Concession of Tientsin in the early morning of the 12th of January, when the large blocks of premises formerly known as Collins's store and godowns, but recently occupied by the Tientsin Trading Company and by Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., were completely burned out. The fire was a most imposing affair as a spectacle, and of course created a profound impression in our community, which turned out almost en masse to see it. There was happily no loss of life and it is generally understood that the buildings and goods are fairly well covered by insurance. The fire began in a little outhouse at the S.E. corner of the main building, near the gate giving entrance

from Victoria Road. The smoke awoke the European residents in the upper storey, who made a successful but none too speedy exit by the wooden stairs at each end of the building, before the flames had got complete possession. Mr. and Mrs. A. Newcombe, Mr. F. H. Clarke, of the Trading Company, and Mr. Crofts, of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., were on the premises, but beyond the very serious inconvenience of the loss of their wardrobes and personal effects (in one case uninsured) are none the worse for their exciting experience. Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s agent, Mr. Niolassen, lives in the house adjoining the south side: the fierce heat set the window sashes and frames on fire and for a time it was just touch and go with this building, but a strong landing party from the *Linnet* made its appearance and under the energetic orders of Capt. Sparkes these flames were put out and everything combustible removed. The Japanese *Maya* also sent a large landing party, which did excellent salvage work. There was fortunately no wind; had there been, nothing but dynamite or gunpowder could have saved that quarter of the settlement. It so happens that both the British and French Concessions are densely covered with buildings in that particular spot. As it was, the trees on the opposite side of Victoria Road caught fire and all the adjoining residences and stores are charred or smoked. The inhabitants all undertook salvage operations and had a very hard hour and a half. The municipal authorities and police were promptly on the spot with their manual engines, but for the second time in Tientsin experience the latter proved all but useless. The water in passing from the river through the long lengths of hose freezes. Until deep laid mains are introduced, Tientsin must remain more or less at the mercy of the fire-king during the winter season: this, however, is no excuse for our insufficient fire-extinguishing apparatus during the rest of the year.

The native fire-brigade came down in force, but in the absence of water supply was able to do little beyond throwing snow on to smouldering-heaps later on. The admirable order kept by our Sikh and native constables and the sailors quite checkmated all the looters and Tientsin city *canaille*, who find their best chance at a fire. All the approaches to the concessions were promptly guarded and the Chinese mob barred out.

The Tientsin Trading Company had a very large and expensive stock on hand, and as chance had it Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s godown was crammed to repletion with skins of every variety. It is not known definitely how far these stocks were covered by insurance, but lines to the amount of Tls. 89,000 are already known to have been underwritten by the London and Lancashire, the North British, the Phoenix, and the Lancashire. There is the usual wild talk of enormous losses, and Tls. 250,000 is quoted as the sum total; the more rational think that it will be well under Tls. 150,000. During our thirty odd years as a settlement we have had but two big fires. A large and brilliant social gathering at *Taihu* was just breaking up as the fire reached its climax (1 a.m.): the ladies, snugly wrapped up, all went along in their rickshas and remained there watching the fascinating and impressive sight till 3 and 4 o'clock.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

THE BATTLE OF CACARON.

Bulacan, near Manila, 2nd January.

The New Year opened with an engagement between the Spanish and the insurgents on a scale somewhat more extensive than usual. It was fought in the centre of Bulacan and had for its main object the routing and destruction of the rebels in that province. It succeeded in its first aim, but whether it was equally successful in its second and more important object is not so certain, and a great deal indeed depends upon that point in the future conduct of the operations for the suppression of the insurrection. The dimensions of the latter have unquestionably reached alarming dimensions since my last letter, and must now be

regarded as a most formidable movement, and one which it will tax the best efforts of Spain to suppress. In its extent and the earnestness of its supporters in the field, it is scarcely inferior to that in Cuba, and it is now only really beginning. The rebels have lately received large accessions of arms and ammunitions from some quarter, and by means alike matter of mystery; but there is little doubt in my own mind that they have procured their supplies from China, most probably from Shanghai or Hongkong, more especially because some of the cartridges found after recent fights in Bulacan are of French make, and of the same calibre as the *Gras* rifle, a large number of which were brought out to the East by arms dealers during the war between Japan and China, in the hope that the latter might become a buyer. The abrupt and premature termination of that struggle having left a large quantity of these weapons upon the hands of the speculators, they probably have endeavoured to find another market and in all likelihood have found it in the Philippines. If this is really so then the work of the Spanish Government is fully cut out for it, as arms and ammunition are all the rebels want to make a desperate struggle. Men they have in numbers practically without limit. Hitherto their difficulty has been to find arms for their men and they have spent much time in Cavite in the manufacture of crude weapons, melting down hundreds of church bells stolen from captured convents in Bulacan, Manila, and Laguna provinces, and from the iron pipes taken from the numerous irrigation systems and sugar works all over the country. To give an idea of the activity of the rebels in this respect, I may say here that on the estates of Pedro Roxas in Cavite and Bulacan the ironwork of over 20 mills was utilized for the manufacture of guns, the larger pipes being bound round several times with telegraph wire (stolen from the Government line) converted into field pieces, the smaller piping being cut into short lengths and mounted on rough rifle stocks. But with all their skill and patience displayed in the production of these crude weapons the results fall very far short of their requirements. The sudden accession then of a large quantity of modern arms and ammunition means a great deal to the insurgents and more still to the Spaniards, who had felt tolerably certain up to now that their savage enemies could procure no decent weapons and would have to fight all through with the poor substitutes they made and whatever old Remingtons deserting native soldiers carried over to their side. The sudden disillusionment on this score has been painful and alarming, largely increasing the apprehension of the Spaniards, who no longer fight only against *bolos*, spears, and a handful of firearms, but have to meet weapons of very fair precision in the hands of desperate enemies who are naturally excellent marksmen. Thus the few occasions upon which they have met the rebels in any numbers of late have resulted in a far higher proportion of casualties from bullet wounds amongst the royal troops than they have sustained hitherto, and a still more alarming high percentage of killed as compared to wounded. This latter feature is especially noticeable in the fight of the 1st instant, south of the important town of Santa Maria, 17 English miles from Manila in a north-easterly direction. The exact scene of the engagement was in a large scattered village named Cacaron, situated to the north of Santa Maria, and in a direct line between that last named town and Angat, another large *pueblo* right in the centre of Bulacan. The country is here very hilly with branches of the mountain range cutting it up into divisions that follow the direction of the *cordilleras* which mostly run north and south. To the immediate east of Cacaron rise the *cordilleras* proper, which form the backbone of the entire island of Luzon, easily accessible from the west side, but forming precipitous declivities running down to the Pacific Ocean on the east. The village of Cacaron lies amidst low hills, three or four hundred feet above sea level; two miles to the eastward you get into heavily wooded hills; rising from one to two thousand feet, surrounded at the base by terrible stretches of mangrove swamp and thick undergrowth. Sugar and rice are cultivated extensively all round in the low-lying country, which is very fertile.

The rebels for a few days previous to the 1st instant had been in full possession of the place, and had fortified it strongly with numerous trenches, in which they mounted several *lantakas* and guns made after the fashion I have tried to explain. They are supposed to have numbered 4,000 men under a chief, named Eusabio, a former school-master, who had taken for his *nom de guerre* the most imposing title of "General Dimaluga." It is indeed worthy of remark that nearly all the school-masters in the country have joined the insurgents or been arrested, and as education in the Philippines is compulsory and universal, the school-master class is an important and numerous one. General Dimaluga certainly displayed a considerable amount of skill in the selection of his position and the manner in which he fortified it, and it was by no means an easy task that Col. Lopez Arteaga and his fellow officers had before them to meet the militant *domine* and his apt and well-armed pupils. They were the best armed band that has so far appeared in Bulacan, though of course they were far inferior in this respect to their friends in Cavite, where the real rebel army, that is, the organized drilled and seasoned force that inflicted such a terrible blow upon the royal forces at Noveletta four months ago, is locked up only waiting probably for the word to be given to make eruptions into the neighbouring provinces and attempt to take even Manila itself. Dimaluga's men had a large number of guns, rifles, and revolvers, and were well found in ammunition. Four mortars of about 12 centimetres were mounted inside the last line of entrenchments, from which bursting shells were thrown, but with little effect. His other artillery consisted of five *lantakas* indifferently served and of little fighting value beyond moral effect. His main defence, therefore, rested on his riflemen, amongst whom were many deserters from the native regiments, that the Spaniards have made into such excellent fighting men. Behind the trenches and well protected from frontal fire the rebel general had a little arsenal, where for many days before his people had been busily engaged in manufacturing cartridges for their very varied assortment of small arms. The greatest ingenuity was displayed in this work. The only material available for making cartridge cases was the tin of kerosene oil cans, which are to be found in thousands all over the country, but the natives turned it to wonderful account and their home-made cartridges were as serviceable as those made by machinery in America and Europe, though their appearance was somewhat novel. The seams were most neatly soldered and back-pieces beautifully let in for the percussion caps, which were inserted by a most ingenious little machine that one of their artificers contrived. The bullets, of ordinary lead, were tightly fitted into the case and the whole cartridge when finished was a marvellous product of patience and the willing labour of hundreds of clever hands. The profiles of Dimaluga's defensive works had been covered carefully over with undergrowth and grass, which concealed them from anything but very close scrutiny. The ascent to his entrenchment was easy only from one side, the south-east, that on the other points being over rough and steep ground affording only very poor cover. It was found that he had constructed no less than seven long lines of entrenchments, one inside the other, and in the centre of this citadel he had erected long low *nipa* houses for his men. He had also attended to their food supply, having plenty of water inside the fort and good cooking arrangements with plenty of rice and other food stuffs, and his commissariat was not left to chance, but was regularly organized. When our troops eventually occupied the position they were very much amused to find a written order from an individual styling himself "Commissary General" affixed to the entrance of the kitchen, saying with military brevity, "entrance is forbidden here, under pain of 50 lashes" to all except those on professional duty as cooks. Such was the position which General Rios's brigade had to attack on New Year's day. He entrusted Col. Arteaga and Villalon and Major Sarthou and Olaguez with the task of attacking 850 to 1,000 men from the Spaniards and native forces, being placed under their disposal for the work. The force was divided into four

columns. The first commanded by Col. Arteaga and consisting of the 5th company of the 6th regiment of cazadores (sharpshooters) and 1 company of the 8th cazadores and a small transport train leaving Bulacan by train and travelling as far as Bigus, from where they started to march across the country in a north-easterly direction through the pueblos of Binana, Pandi, and Palang-lupo to Cacaron. The second column, commanded by Major Olaguer Felui and consisting of the 4th and 5th companies of the 5th cazadores and one company of the famous 73rd native regiment, started for Cacaron from Santa Maria over a nasty bit of country, via Pandi, Magaraang, Sapa, Pulang-lupa, and Bagumbario. The third column, under Major Sarthou, consisting of the 2nd company of the 4th cazadores, a section of the 4th company of the same regiment, a section of the 3rd company of the 7th regiment, and a few of the Guardia Civil, started from San Raphael via the river Kingwa (a tributary of the Rio Grande), and after about 3 miles heavy march due south, reached Cacaron from the north. The fourth column, led by Col. Villalon, and consisting of the 5th company of the 4th Cazadores, part of No. 4 company, and a section of the 68th native regiment, started from Bustos, a large town a little to the east of San Raphael, and marched in a south-easterly direction upon Cacaron. General Rios directed the entire operation, and remained in his headquarters in the town of Bulacan, his adjutant, a staff officer, accompanying Col. Arteaga to report upon the manner in which his chief's orders were carried out in the field. It will thus be seen that the attacking force took neither artillery nor cavalry with them, the Spanish Commanders having all along evinced a strong disposition to rely entirely upon infantry and sharpshooters, who are doubtless well suited for this guerilla style of warfare, but I cannot help thinking that a few light quickfire guns and a supply of either Nordenfeldt or Maxims worked by infantry would be invaluable in operations like these, and would demoralize the enemy more than any amount of individual rifle fire or volleys by small sections. The absence of cavalry, of course, largely accounts for the ease with which the rebels make good their retreats when hard pressed, but doubtless the Spaniards do not want to take any more prisoners, as resources in Manila are already greatly overtaxed in this direction, all the ordinary and military prisons being filled to overflowing. In addition to the four columns above mentioned part of the small Spanish garrison of Angat was moved down to Cacaron via Santiago, and took up a position where it could lend ready support to any of the flying columns needing it.

The hour fixed for the general attack upon Cacaron was 9 o'clock in the morning, and to be there in time the several columns were moving before daylight after a hasty breakfast. All such operations being arranged to occupy only a few hours, it is very seldom that the Spanish forces carry any provisions, so that they are practically without impedimenta beyond their personal equipment, and a few wagons of ammunition, and light carts and stretchers for the wounded. Major Olaguer Felui's column was the first to reach the point of attack, which fact was quickly announced to the defenders, whose outposts and videttes extended over a mile outside in every direction. Guided by the direction taken by these fleet-footed sentinels, the Spanish troops numbering barely 200 men rapidly came within range and opened out into extended order, advancing after a thousand yards in echelon, despite the heavy fire of the *lantakas* and riflemen behind the trenches, which it was soon found were faced with heavy stonework, off which the bullets simply rebounded or fell flattened. The rebel gunners threw shells from their two mortars amongst the advancing troops, but with little effect, and in the face of a heavy fire the Spanish infantry gained the heights, from which they could pour down a deadly fire into the lowest trenches. They went at their work with great gallantry and a loud cheer, and were met by counter cheers by the rebels inside. It was hard work getting up the steep sides of the Sierra, and a good many men dropped killed or wounded before the little band reached the desired height, and it was a

ghastly sight to see the men clambering up the rocks suddenly relax and fall into the steep precipices or ravines below, while their companions pushed on foot-by-foot ahead. It was well for the Spanish troops that they almost all were mountaineers, or they would never have reached the top. The 2nd column had to sustain the brunt of the battle for some time before the others arrived upon the scene. The rebels also fought with courage and determination, and groups of them made sallies to engage the Spanish troops at close quarters. When the full strength of the Spanish forces got within range the fire became terrific, and the rebel trenches replying with vigour the whole place became one mass of fire and smoke, in which it was almost impossible to see anything at times except the faint jets of flame from the muzzles of the *lantakas*. Many of the Spanish troops, of the *lantakas*. Many of the Spanish troops, very young lads, were under fire for the first time, and acquitted themselves with great steadiness. Owing to the nature of the ground the Spanish advance was slow and painful, and after half an hour's rifle fire the order was given to charge and take the entrenchments at the point of the bayonet, many of the rebels having beaten a retreat by this time. The men of the four columns sent up a ringing cheer and were soon clambering over the trenches, over heaps of dead bodies, assailants and defenders being mixed together in horrible confusion, the dead and wounded lying about as they fell in all kinds of fantastic attitudes. It was a horrible sight, the fire of the Spanish Mausers having done much more execution than was expected amongst the rebels. Dead men strewn the ground on all sides, but no rebel wounded were visible, they having been dragged inside at once by their companions. Desperate hand to hand fights ensued in the trenches, bayonet against bayonet, and revolvers against *bolos*. The Spanish got inside after a desperate defence. The rebels then had cause to lament their stupidity in covering all the trenches and approaches with dry grass, for the Spaniards immediately taking advantage of this piece of foolishness, set the stuff on fire and soon the trenches, all connecting as they were, were one mass of smoke and flame in which hundreds of the rebels perished in awful agony, or rushing out burnt and blinded were shot down by bayoneted as they sought escape from the veritable hell they had so carefully and cunningly contrived. They were literally burnt out—those who were not roasted like the people here are roasting the locusts infesting the country just now. The slaughter went on for over an hour until the grass burnt itself out, but in the smoke and confusion between two and three thousand of the rebels escaped into the hills on the right, and the smoking and bloody entrenchments were occupied one by one by the Spanish troops, but not without heavy loss, in which the 2nd column figured most. Twenty-three officers, non-commissioned officers, and men were left dead outside, or beneath the trenches, and three times as many troops were lying about wounded mostly with rifle balls, many of them fatally. In the first line of trenches they found nearly 150 dead rebels. The wounded rebels displayed in many instances a grim and savage courage, rising up to shoot with the last shot a Spanish officer and soldier. It was a ghastly business and a sickening odour pervaded the place, which was knee deep in blood. When all was over and the perspiring troops had a few moments cessation after their exertions, an examination of the place was made, which resulted, allowing for the bodies burnt in the trenches, in an estimate of 1,200 rebels killed, 23 Spanish killed and 69 wounded, many of whom have since died. The guns were taken by the Spaniards, who also got some rifles and *bolos*. After destroying the works and burying their dead, the forces were formed up again into their original order and returned with their wounded to their original quarters, Bulacan, San Raphael, Bustos Angat, etc., meeting a few scattered groups of rebels on the way. Once or twice these flying bands of the enemy fired a few shots from long range, but they promptly took to flight again as soon as the Spanish opened fire. The operation was a brilliant little one in everything, except that the column of Major Felui had to bear too much of the brunt of the first fighting, but it yet remains to be seen whether the rebels have

been broken up in the province of Bulacan, where it is highly important they should not establish free communication through with the head-quarters in Cavite. The easiest line of communication between the two provinces is through the narrow neck of land on the south which divides the Laguna from the Bay of Manila, and it is certain that the insurgents will make every effort to take hold of this position. It was believed at first that the commander of the insurgent forces was amongst the slain, but subsequent enquiry does not confirm this report.—HENRY O'SHEA, in *China Gazette*.

A DIPLOMATIC SENSATION AT TOKYO.

The following Havas telegram, dated Paris, 12th January, appears in the Tonkin papers:—“At Tokyo the German Minister struck a Japanese student in the face. Great excitement prevails. The press demands the Minister's recall.”

We do not find much evidence of the alleged excitement in the English papers published in Japan. The *Japan Mail* of the 9th January has the following paragraph, headed “A Canard.”—“The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contains a long and circumstantial account of an incident said to have occurred recently in the streets of Tokyo. The gist of the story is that His Excellency the German Minister, while driving along Bancho, struck one of two students with his whip, and that the lads, who wore the uniform of the Officers' Preparatory College, preferred complaint to the Foreign Office and to the Bancho police. We have made inquiries which enable us to say that the story is entirely incorrect.”

The *Hyogo News* says:—It is declared that a Tokyo student accuses the German Minister of using his whip to him in the street while driving past, and that he has carried his case before the Director of the Metropolitan Police, a subordinates officials refuse to entertain his application.

The *Kobe Chronicle* writes as follows:—The *Nichi Nichi* has not yet recovered completely from the holiday festivities. Its issue on Friday contained a long rigmarole by two students who appear to have been trying to induce the Foreign Office or the police authorities to proceed against His Excellency the German Minister for an alleged assault upon them! Their story is so utterly unreasonable and the *suppression veri* so very palpable that only the *Nichi Nichi* could have been beguiled into publishing it. The story is that these lads were quietly walking down a Tokyo street when H.E. the German Minister, who was driving a carriage and pair in the other direction, tried to strike one of them with his whip, but missed and struck the other's cap. This lad tried to run away, but the Minister dealt him another blow and gave him three thrusts on the face and shoulder. “Fortunately no injury was done: only a slight scratch.” The lads (who were students in a preparatory school for the Military Staff College) were “wildly indignant,” and “thought to do something with the foreigner, but reconsidered.” The *Nichi Nichi* actually did think that the version of the Minister himself might differ from that given by the students, and sent a representative to see him, but the Minister apparently wouldn't waste his time over the matter.

FORMOSA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

Taipeifu, 12th January.

I am sorry to relate that while affairs have visibly improved in the central and southern districts, the north has had increasing troubles with bands of organized ruffians who seem intent upon bettering their financial condition rather than warring for home and country. Rich Chinese have been their principal victims, and the petty Japanese merchant seems not to have been considered worthy of their attention. These bandits have been carrying on their trade rather on the same lines as members of their fraternity in the French possessions in South China. An armed party of from fifty to a hundred rush down from the mountains during the dead of night, break into the house of some wealthy person, carrying away such a

member of the family, as is considered likely to draw a good price as ransom money.

To the surprise of all and to the great consternation of all Chinese of wealth living in Twatutia, forty or fifty bandits came into this settlement, entered the house of a wealthy Chinese, and carried away his 20 year old son, this occurring not more than three blocks distant from the nearest foreign residence and about fifteen minutes' walk from the soldiers' barracks in the capital city Taipeihu.

The Japanese officials are very much grieved at the occurrence, and are not to be blamed. The fault lies with the Government in Japan, who place their representatives among a large and turbulent population without a sufficient force, either of military or civil police, to ensure peace and protect those of the people who are inclined towards quiet and industrious conduct.

It is hoped that this occurrence will be evidence to the officials in Japan that the large number of police called for by General Baron Nogi are needed to the last man.

22nd January.

The mountainous retreat of the rebels of the central districts has been captured at last, after a day of sharp fighting. Ta-pin-tien, their stronghold, had long been a nest of rebels, or rather bandits, who collected about a leader with the family name of Ko-tei. For several generations this same mountain, not a great distance from Hunlin, had been the retreat, and the son, father, and grandfather had each commanded in turn. During the late rebellion in the district near Hunlin, and the defeat of the rebels which followed, many, presumably those of the worst element, joined this band and sought protection in their mountain stronghold. The others of the rebels who had taken refuge in the hills returned to their homes and fields in Hunlin and other villages, but those at Ta-pin-tien under the leadership of Ko-tei determined to hold the fort and keep themselves in plenty by an occasional raid on the surrounding villages. Their number reached to about one thousand, and the stronghold, which is located on the crown of a steep hill, with no possible entrance except through a narrow valley which was within clear and easy range of the rifles of the rebels overhead, made it appear a difficult capture. Consequently when it became necessary to clean the nest out, preparations were made for an expedition of sufficient size to admit of no failure. There had been a previous attack made on Dec. 19th by Lieut.-Colonel Ota with a force of 200 strong, which had later added a reinforcement of an equal number, artillery and infantry. After several days spent in reconnoitring, and the best pathway having been determined, the troops were marched to the vicinity of the stronghold, but having been exposed to the direct fire of the rebels, protected by well built fortifications, it was decided not to attempt the ascent against such odds. The troops were consequently withdrawn and a report stating the number of troops required was sent to Taichu, military headquarters. The expedition was accordingly made up with all haste, consisting of ten companies with artillery of four guns. Owing to the number of soldiers suffering with fever, the companies were far under number, the whole force ready for the field showing but 1,000 men. This was, however, considered sufficient, and on the 25th December, under command of General Murata, the attack was commenced. While Ta-pin-tien commanded the surrounding hills, there were several positions found that would allow of effective work with the mountain guns, and the infantry having arrived at their position during the night, from daybreak until ten a.m., when the rebels retreated, there was steady firing on both sides.

Distant 1800 metres was a second fortification in which the rebels sought shelter after having fled from the first. The Japanese having placed their mountain guns in the fortification just captured found it an easy task to fire on the rebels in their new position and on the 28th reopened the attack. Regardless of this fact the fighting was more severe than in the first engagement, the rebels showing great opposition. After a half day's hard battling, both sides being well protected, the rebels retreated and the Japanese took possession. At present the rebels are distributed throughout the villages of the vicinity, but General Tatsu

informs me that there is no intention of hunting them out. It is hoped that having lost their retreat the majority of them will settle down to some peaceful occupation, and those who will not will probably eventually fall into the hands of the police.

In the fortifications were found pigs, cows, and rice, supplies for the whole party for at least three months. The rebels appeared to be armed with new repeating Mauser rifles and possessed of ammunition which did not appear to have been long out of the factory. It is at present a query among the Japanese as to whether China had or had not a hand in the furnishing of arms.

The Japanese loss in both engagements was nearly one hundred killed and wounded. Rebel loss unknown.

Rebels, about 600 strong, made an attack on Hozan on the 10th inst., but were driven back after some fighting.

Shinjo, an extremely small village south of Suao, supported a small population of Chinese living in miserable huts and maintaining themselves by bartering firearms and gunpowder, besides probably a little in the ordinary trade of salt, foreign and native cloth, needles, beads, etc., for which they receive in return fire-wood, dye-roots, hemp cloth, drugs, skins, etc. It was found, however, that by far the largest part of their dealings was in furnishing firearms and ammunition to the savages and incidentally to such Chinese as might show an interest in their purchase. To prevent this a post of fifteen soldiers was established there. December 25th, some days later, upon the place being visited, savages were seen hovering about the houses, but upon observing the newcomers they fired the houses and fled to the forests. Upon reaching the houses forming the village the dead bodies of the Japanese soldiers were found, they being naked, with the heads and feet cut off and carried away. There was not a survivor left to tell the tale. The fact that the Chinese had also deserted to a man and had met with no injury has led the Japanese to believe that they were implicated with the savages in the murder, if not having instigated them. This seems reasonable when we take into consideration the very friendly way in which the savages have welcomed the Japanese throughout the island. I am informed that there is no intention as yet of taking an expedition against the offending tribe.

Mr. Noumea, the Commissioner of Customs, returned a few days ago from the scene of the remains of his first junk catches. To aid in preventing smuggling the Customs had purchased a revenue cutter, but after a career of less than a month the zeal of her commander led him to tackle a gale with the hopes of catching a junk whose location had been spoken. The storm was too severe and to save life it became necessary to run ashore. The officers and crew all got off, but the little steamer was not so successful, and the Commissioner informs me she is a total loss.

The visit to Twatutia of a band of robbers some nights ago was a great surprise, but no greater than the astonishment at the return of the young man who had been carried off to his father's home, the next day, safe and sound.

He tells me that he escaped and another that he bribed his guard, while the Chinese have a tale that the young man was an inveterate gambler and that the band of robbers and all was but a little game to induce his father to produce the necessary funds to pay this young man's gambling debts. At all events, the fact remains that an armed party succeeded in entering the city unknown to the Japanese, which should be sufficient proof to them that a much larger and more efficient police force is needed, and badly needed.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

At the Police Court on the 27th January a Chinese steward, who said he was on the *Fort Stuart*, was fined \$100 for having a revolver and a hundred rounds of ammunition in his possession without a licence and \$25 for being in the unlawful possession of several knives and other articles. In addition to the revolver other formidable weapons, such as a long knife and a knuckleduster, were found upon the prisoner. He paid the fine without a murmur.

HANOI

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

15th January.

Smallpox has broken out here, the death rate among the Annamites being on an average fifteen a day. Several Europeans have likewise been attacked.

We have not done with the pirates yet. On the 5th inst. a band of 50 Chinamen, armed with Lebel, Gras, and other repeating rifles, under the chief Ma Mang, sacked a village, killing the headman and two followers. On the 9th they stationed themselves above Thai-Nguyen, a post on the Songcan and 40 miles north of Hanoi, captured eight junks that were descending the river, and attacked the boats of the convoy, killing two boatmen and wounding the chief of the convoy, Mr. Chavassieux, and the pilot. The escort of the convoy succeeded after a fierce struggle in driving back the pirates and rescuing seven junks and thirty Annamites captured by them.

The gambling house at Lackay, the frontier post on the Red River, was attacked by pirates, who killed four of the gamblers and took away whatever money they could lay hands upon.

News reaches us from Tuyen-Quang, on the Riviere Claire that the people there are having quite an exciting time of it. Owing to the threats of some ruffians to set fire to the Residence, the mission, and the houses inhabited by Europeans, patrols have to keep watch every night in the streets and native soldiers are constantly on the alert to prevent the threats from being carried into execution. In spite of all the precautions, however, a part of the mission was set on fire at ten o'clock on the night of the 9th inst. The European population there is finding the state of affairs intolerable and is crying out that strong measures should be immediately taken to put an end to it.

The Annamite New Year is fast approaching and people have to look after their effects. The robberies, which have been sufficiently numerous for some months, are becoming more numerous every day, and the thieves more bold. Riches are stolen, houses broken into, and nothing is too valuable or too insignificant for these rascals. They take all they can lay hands on.

The river is unusually low this year and communication between Haiphong and this town has been interrupted several times owing to there not being sufficient depth of water in the Bamboo Channel.

MACAO

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

22nd January.

Some of the Chinese here are making preparations for the celebration of their New Year with the *colu-colu* tables (three dice game), but I hope their expectations of reaping a rich harvest may be disappointed. As will be remembered, some months ago the Lisbon Government issued an order forbidding gambling on the part of public servants in the African colonies, and Senhor Horta e Costa being at home at the time secured its extension to Macao. His Excellency has also succeeded in enforcing the order without affecting the interest of the Government in the gambling monopoly, and it is to be hoped he will not now give permission to professional gamblers to expose their tables in the street to reduce the old and young Chinese and European to lose their money. It is true that the fee charged for such permits brings a few hundred dollars into the public treasury, but that is no compensation for the evil that is done. Many people when they hear the noise of the dice and cup cannot resist the temptation and will go on gambling until they have lost their last cash. The game seems to exercise a particular fascination and some who are proof to the seduction of the *fantas table* will risk the whole of their year's savings on *colu-colu* and return home with their pockets empty. The granting of permits for three or four hundred *colu-colu* tables brings in say \$1,000 to the Government, but the gamblers will take from the public much more from the public and the poor will be the poorer to that extent. Senhor Horta e Costa stops this kind of gambling in China New Year and will benefit and preserve the public.

Europeans, who would otherwise be seen at the gambling tables playing amongst a crowd of ricksha coolies, fruit hawkers, and domestic servants.

At the time of the China New Year, also, the police would do well to be careful to discharge their duty in regard to the fantan houses and the prohibition of gambling on the part of officials, for watchful eyes will be on them and the public will not willingly see the order rendered abortive.

The last issue of the *Boletim Oficial* contained an order restricting a little more the liberty of the press in the colonies. Why should this be? Perhaps the Lisbon Government is afraid of the colonial press pointing out abuses in the administration of the colonies. The result is that foreign papers have to be depended upon.

I see it stated in the local paper that the number of police in the streets has been reduced to little more than half of what it formerly was. Before we had ten or twelve policemen on duty during the night and five or six during the daytime, but now this has been reduced to seven during the night and five during the daytime. In the interests of the public I would urge the authorities of the military police to give us the protection we are entitled to, and more particularly at this time of the year, when crime is especially rife.

29th January.

On Monday the launches running between Macao, Taipa, and Colawan were racing, with the result that one of them came into collision with a fishing junk near the inner harbour. Both the junk and the launch were damaged and some of the passengers on the launch sustained serious injuries. The Chinese captains of the launches should be warned against the reckless navigation that racing gives rise to.

Some Japanese have started a glass factory here and the establishment commenced work a few days ago. This is a welcome addition to our local industries and I hope the venture may be successful.

Two gentlemen recently came over here and had an interview with the Governor in which they offered, on behalf of a company they represent, to undertake the dredging of the harbour. It is said the same company has secured contracts for similar purposes in China and Japan. They will not, however, undertake small jobs, a quarter of a million of dollars being their minimum charge. Our hopes rest on Senhor Horta e Costa to do all that is possible for the improvement of our harbour, for he undoubtedly has the interests of the colony at heart.

Permits have after all been granted to the Chinese gamblers to place their colu-colu tables in the streets from the 31st January to the 4th February. The fee for each table is \$9 or \$10. About two hundred permits have been issued up to the present. It is said an order will be issued on Saturday prohibiting Government servants frequenting these tables.

The Right Rev. Bishop Medeiros, who has been on a visit to Timor, is seriously ill. He is now returning to Macao.

HONGKONG.

Yesterday was observed as a general holiday throughout the colony on account of the Chinese New Year, and at night there was the usual demonstration of crackers and other explosive nuisances. On Thursday the Sanitary Board met, and on the following day the annual meeting of seatholders in the English Church was held. On Saturday the shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company Limited met, and in the evening a grand military concert was given at the Theatre Royal.

At the regular convocation of the Victoria Chapter No. 525, E.C., held on Thursday evening, the election of Principals and officers took place and resulted as follows:—M.E.Z., Ex. Comp. G. A. Caldwell, H., Ex. Comp. D. Macdonald, J., Comp. E. Mitchell; Scribe E., Comp. G. Piercy, Jr.; Scribe N., Comp. W. J. Titcher; P.S., Comp. G. J. B. Sayer; Treasurer, Comp. H. M. H. Nemaze; Janitor, Comp. J. Maxwell.

"Daybreak" writes in *Sport and Gossip*:—I am very glad to see Standard, last year's Hongkong Derby winner, once again on his legs and trust that his cure this time may be permanent. During the last week he has been doing "ridey-walkey" pidgin on the course. That he is a real good un there can be no doubt, and I hope he will stand a thorough preparation and give us a taste of his quality at our Spring Meeting. Mr. Ring has quite a string of ponies doing gentle work, so we are bound to have some fliers ready when training commences.

The inmates of a merchant's shop at 115, Praya West, have given a report to the police of an armed robbery on their premises. They state that at 6.35 on Wednesday night three men armed with revolvers entered the shop, tied the nine inmates together, and while one of the robbers kept guard over them with a loaded revolver, the other two ransacked a drawer in the counter, broke open a cash box, and stole \$215 and ten Siamese coins. The robbers then bolted. Soon after their departure one of the shopmen blew a whistle and by means of this alarm attracted the attention of the police. Inspector Hennessy telephoned to the Central Police Station and in a very short time several detectives and uniformed men were on the spot. Up to the present no arrests have been made. The case is being thoroughly investigated.

"Daybreak" writes in *Sport and Gossip*:—In the Hongkong papers I have noticed some remarks as to the subscription griffins being a poor lot, and *Sport and Gossip's* telegram last week confirms it. How anything else can be expected I fail to see. The price paid for the ponies laid down in Hongkong was \$150 each, and in all 40 were sent; that means buying at least 60 to fill the order, even though they only had to do the three-quarters of a mile in 1.40 to pass. And then to lay the mokes down in Hongkong, there has to be deducted from the \$150 per pony the freight down, cost of mafeos there and back, horse-boxes, and a halter for each pony, bandages, etc., and food; so from what we have known of the cost of ponies during this autumn, with the accent on the autumn, it is difficult to see how "Hongkong sportsmen can expect to get race-horses for the money, and there certainly cannot possibly be even "a little bit of sugar for the bird," or in other words for those who have the order in hand.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the "Handbook and Directory of the Anglican Church in the Far East" for 1897, being the first issue. It is published by the English Church Mission Press, Seoul. The name of the compiler is not given, but he is to be heartily congratulated on his work, which has been performed under difficulties, for it is stated in the preface that "In addition to the difficulty of collecting information the compiler suffered from the added inconvenience of being unavoidably removed, while the work was in the press, to a distant post, from which it was impossible for him to exercise any oversight over the printing or to count upon any regular communication with the outside world." There are articles on the Anglican Church in the Empire of China, the Empire of Japan, the Kingdom of Korea, Borneo and the Straits Settlements, the Kingdom of Siam, and the Hawaiian Islands, descriptions of the various countries being given and an account of missionary work unconnected with the Anglican Church. A clergy list is given at the end. We have detected a few misspellings of names of individuals, but considering the circumstances under which the work was produced it is on the whole extremely accurate. In the notes on Hongkong we find the following:—"St Paul's College, which was founded as a seminary for training natives for the ministry, having failed of this purpose, is now stated to be carried on as an ordinary school; and here the Bishop of Victoria resides. There is a small chapel attached to the college." Some information might with advantage have been added as to the endowment and the terms of the trust. It is open to question, we think, whether the "ordinary school" now being carried on there is the most judicious employment that could be found for the funds, either in the interests of education generally or of the Anglican church in particular.

The Star Minstrels of H.M.S. *Immortale*, which is at present in dock, gave an exceedingly good entertainment at Kowloon Docks on Wednesday night. There was a large attendance and the evening was most enjoyably spent, all the talented artists being in their best form.

The Kowloon Football Club played the H Co., West Yorks, at the Happy Valley on Wednesday, and the game resulted in Kowloon's defeat by two goals to one. The game was slow throughout and combination was thrown to the winds. Kowloon played four scratch men and the West Yorks three, which probably accounted for the inferior play.

Another armed robbery is reported from Laichikok. It took place on the 22nd inst., when, according to the account of a watchman who has charge of a big brick depot there, three men entered his house, gagged him, pointed revolvers at him, and then stole \$45 in money and twelve pieces of clothing. The robbers left the house without releasing the watchman, whom they had tied up by his queue, and when found he was almost suffocated.

At the meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge, No. 264, held on the 26th January, Wor. Bro. P. R. Simmonds, who had been re-elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing year, was duly proclaimed, Wor. Bro. Gourdin acting as the installing officer. Wor. Bro. Simmonds appointed his officers as follows:—S.W., Bro. S. J. Hanisch; J.W., Bro. D. Macdonald; M.O., Bro. F. W. Edwards; S.O., Bro. J. Lochead; J.O., Bro. K. W. Mounsey; Treasurer, Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin, P.M.; Secretary, Bro. G. Piercy, Jr.; S.D., Bro. F. D. Goddard; J.D., Bro. A. G. Aitken; I.G., Bro. C. W. Spriggs; Tyler, Bro. J. R. Grumble. A Master's jewel was voted to Wor. Bro. Simmonds in recognition of his efficient services in the chair during the past year.

The replayed tie between H.M.S. *Centurion* and the Hongkong Football Club in the shield competition was decided at the Happy Valley on the 28th January. There was a very big throng of spectators and from start to finish the enthusiasm was unbounding. A capital game was witnessed. The Club won the toss and naturally took advantage of a strong breeze which blew towards the west goal. For the first ten minutes their opponents had a very busy time in defending some sharp attacks, but afterwards the ball was taken for the first time into the Club's quarters, this change being brought about by exceedingly good right wing play. A well executed rush by the *Centurion* forwards looked very ominous. The backs and halves strove hard to clear and the goal-keeper, Wood, left his charge to meet a well directed shot, but the sailors were too good and they put the ball through without anyone being between the posts. On resuming, the Club once more pressed, but the forwards were altogether too ragged in their play; they failed to give each other necessary support and although on two or three occasions they looked like scoring they could never get the ball through. On the other hand, the *Centurion* vanguard showed excellent combination, pretty passing, and neat and effective dodging, but those two sterling backs, Pinckney and Beasley, were always on the alert, while Looker and Slade, the most reliable of the halves, were tough men to reckon with, and it was certainly due to these four men's efforts that more goals were not scored by the *Centurion*, who were leading by one to none at half time. The determined play of the *Centurion* against the wind in the first half raised high hopes that they would score heavily in the second half, and they undoubtedly did show superior skill. At times the Club displayed really good form, particularly on one occasion when Crowley put in a beautiful shot which the goalkeeper saved; but altogether the *Centurion* played much the better game and two minutes before time, just after some very exciting incidents in front of goal, Wood rushed out to save a sharp shot. He kicked the ball, but Dalton immediately met it and sent it through, the *Centurion* thus winning by two goals to nil. What lost the Club the game was the weakness of the forwards. Without a doubt the mettle is in the Club, but it is in an unfinished state.

It is notified that H.E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally, Mr. C. Benemann as in charge of the Danish Consulate during the temporary absence of the Consul for Denmark.

On Saturday Commander Hastings sentenced a man to six months' imprisonment with hard labour for robbery with violence. The sentence was richly merited. The prisoner attacked a boy in Queen's Road, threw him down, knelt upon him, and then robbed him of \$3.60 which he had received from a pawnshop on some clothes. Happily the boy was able to cry "thief" and the prisoner was collared after a long chase.

The man-of-war anchorage presented a very gay appearance on the 27th January, all the vessels being decorated in honour of the Emperor of Germany's birthday. It is a long time since there have been so many war vessels in port at once, there being no fewer than five flag ships besides all the smaller craft, and the decoration of such a large fleet made a very fine spectacle. Divine service was held on the German flagship *Kaiser* at half-past ten, and later in the morning Dr. Knappe, the German Consul, held a reception at the Consulate, which was largely attended both by Germans and residents of other nationalities. In the evening the event was celebrated at the German Club.

On the 27th January the *Thomas Andrea*, a small troopship built by Messrs. Fenwick & Co., Limited, for the Macao Government, was sent on her trial trip. A voyage was made round the island and it was in every way successful. On a measured two knots the boat went at a speed of ten and a half knots an hour, which is above the contract speed. The vessel, which is intended to carry troops between Macao and Timor, accommodates fifty men, and is stoutly built. The engines are inverted compound service condensing. The trip was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. W. G. Winterburn and amongst the party on board were several Portuguese officials.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The M.M. steamer *Tibre*, which arrived at Singapore on the 18th January from Saigon, reports that on the 17th at 11.30 a.m. she sighted a large Chinese junk in distress, in lat. 4 deg. 11 m. N. and long. 102 deg. 51 m. E. of Paris. On boarding her it was discovered that she was from Hailam and bound for Banka with 350 passengers. For two days they had been without water, and at that distance from land would undoubtedly have lost many of them from thirst had they not fallen in with the *Tibre*. Capt. Gregory gave them what water and provisions he could spare, but these were quite insufficient to last the junk till she got to land, and he suggested towing them. They said they had no money to pay, and seeing the evident distress of the passengers Capt. Gregory towed them to Pulau Aor, a distance of 110 miles, where they would be able to revictual. For a wonder the Chinamen evinced some gratitude and begged the acceptance of a basket of chickens as a mark thereof.—*Free Press*.

When the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* was leaving the China Merchants Lower Wharf at Shanghai on the 23rd January, and when gradually pay off the bow line with a tremendous strain on, it happened to touch the mast of a native rice boat, which was lying, with many others, at hand. The owner of the boat immediately grasped an axe and with several strokes, in spite of dismayed shouts from both ship and shore, severed the line. The *Prinz Heinrich* might have swung round and drifted into the shipping with appalling results, but the danger was most fortunately averted in time. The boatman was immediately arrested, and appeared at the Mixed Court on the 25th. The damaged line was stated to be of the value of about \$500, and in addition to this the gravity of the offence imparted a most serious air to the case. The evidence of the European wharfinger at the China Merchants Lower Wharf was taken, the case being finally remanded till the 27th for the production of additional testimony.—*Mercury*.

COMMERCIAL.

CAMPHOR

HONGKONG, 1st February.—Market closed on account of China New Year.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 1st February.—Market closed on account of China New Year.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Pakling*, sailed on the 15th January. For London:—1,560 cases ginger, 1 case lids for ginger, 280 rolls matting, 272 bales canes, 176 cases blackwoodware, 160 casks ginger, 117 rolls mats, 100 bales split bamboo, 91 cases chinaware, 80 cases fans, 89 cases bambooware, 20 cases bristles, 15 cases essential oil, 15 cases gamboge, 3 cases gongs, 1 case curios. For Glasgow:—16 cases blackwoodware. For Hamburg:—1,000 cases tea, 314 bags galangal, 90 bags rattancore and 1 case tea sample. From Manila for London:—3 bales sinamay. From Manila for New York:—10 cases straw hats.

The steamer *Pyrhus*, sailed on the 18th January. For London:—356 boxes tea (7,476 lbs. congou) 100 bales waste silk, 100 bales split bamboo, 129 cases cigars, 31 cases blackwoodware, 35 cases bristles, 10 cases chinaware, 2 cases camphorwood chests, 6 cases effects, 350 cases palmleaf fans, 652 cases preserves, 600 casks preserves, 411 pieces copper, 280 packages shells and 9 packages sundries. For London and/or Manchester:—50 bales waste silk. For Glasgow:—202 casks ginger. For Liverpool:—1 package tea.

The German steamer *Bellona*, sailed on the 18th January. From Hongkong for Odessa:—80 boxes staraniseed. For Havre:—67 boxes bristles, 110 packages tea, 7 cases feathers, 49 cases China and blackwoodware, 90 packages canes, 100 cases staraniseed, 7 cases china ink, 5 cases essential oil, 203 rolls matting and 1 case enamelled ware. For Havre option Hamburg:—30 bales canes, 332 rolls matting, 1,110 cases camphor, 12 cases human hair, 2 cases blackwoodware, 3 cases silk and 490 cases cassia. For Havre option Hamburg option London:—303 boxes camphor and 100 cases aniseed. For Hamburg:—50 cases staraniseed, 797 bales canes, 771 bales feathers, 149 rolls matting, 730 cases cassia oil, 20 cases essential oil, 14 cases fans, 22 packages rice, 71 bags beans, 10 bales palmbark, 20 boxes gallnuts, 49 cases teastick, 300 bales rattan, 55 bales rattancore, 410 cases camphor, 200 cases ginger, 7 cases hair, 4,237 packages tea, 2 cases camphor oil, 10 cases vermilion, 7 cases private effects, 12 cases chinaware, 9 cases blackwoodware and 34 packages sundries. For Hamburg option Bremen:—18 rolls matting. For Amsterdam:—100 casks ginger and 4 cases essential oil. For New York:—41 cases essential oil.

The *Polyphemus*, sailed on the 21st January. For New York:—100 cases essential oil, 10 cases vermilion, 3 bales feathers, 718 rolls matting, 625 packages crackers and 5 cases sundries.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 1st February.—Bengal.—There has been a further advance in prices owing to an improvement in the demand. Current figures are \$687½ for New Patna, \$695 for Old Patna, \$687½ for New Benares, and \$717½ for Old Benares.

Malwa.—A moderate amount of business has been transacted in the drug without any change in price, latest quotations being as follow:—

New (this yr's) \$760 with allance of 1½ to 2½ cts.
" (last yr's) \$770 " 1½ to 2 "

Old \$780 " 1½ to 2 "
Persian.—Good qualities have changed hands to a large extent. Inferior descriptions have been neglected. The market closes at \$480 to \$560 for Oily and at \$480 to \$570 for Paper-wrapped drug according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—
New Patna 500 chests.
Old Patna 1,170 "
New Benares 210 "
Old Benares 190 "
Malwa 120 "
Persian 550 "

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1897.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jan. 28	680	680	670	710	760	780
Jan. 29	675½	681½	672½	710	760	780
Jan. 30	682½	690	680	712½	760	780
Jan. 31	682½	690	680	715	760	780
Feb. 1	687½	695	687½	717½	760	780

RICE.

HONGKONG, 1st February.—Market closed on account of China New Year.

COALS.

HONGKONG, 1st February.—Market quiet. Quotations are:—

Cardiff \$ 16.50 ex godown, nom.
Australian ... 6.25 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Lump... 6.00 to 6.50 ex ship, nominal.
Milke Small... 5.00 to 5.25 ex ship, do.
Mojil Lump ... 5.90 to 6.00 ex ship, steady.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 1st February.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—*Bombay Yarn*.—240 bales No. 10 at \$75 to \$81.50, 50 bales No. 12 at \$82.50 to \$83, 180 bales No. 16 at \$84 to \$92, 180 bales No. 20 at \$96 to \$97. *Grey Shirtings*.—1,750 pieces 10 lbs. C.W.W. at \$3.82½, 300 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Peach at \$2.32½. *White Shirtings*.—500 pieces D. 70 at \$3.47½, 500 pieces No. 800 at \$3.47½, 1,500 pieces 48 Reed Black Peach at \$2.12½, 1,000 pieces 58 Reed at \$2.15.

METALS:—*Yellow Metals*.—25 cases Square at \$23.50. Tin.—100 slabs Siam at \$32.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

HONGKONG, February 1st.—The market has continued fairly active, with a fair amount of business. Rates in most cases show a still further advance and the market closes steady to strong. Settlements on the 30th passed off very satisfactorily and the China New Year holidays now upon us have not had any injurious effect on the market, which closes quiet.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued to rule quiet with little or no business; most of the shares bought at comparatively high rates for settlements were financed for, and none were thrown on the market. Small sales at 183, 183½, and 184 per cent. prem. were effected and market closes steady. Nationals have changed hands in small lots at quotation. Bank of Chinas still neglected.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions have found buyers at \$237½ and are wanted at the rate. China Traders have advanced to \$78 with sales, after small transactions at \$77 and \$77½. North Chinas and Yangtzes have found small buyers at quotations. Cantons are still enquired for at \$180 without finding sellers. Straits have been in strong demand at \$28 and \$28½, holders refusing to part to any great extent.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong after small sales at \$373 have been negotiated at \$374 and \$375 and close steady at that with an upward tendency. China Fires since the issue of the report, which may be seen in the *Daily Press* of this date, have ruled very firm and sales have been effected at \$106, \$106½, \$107, \$108, and \$109, market closing firm at last rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have ruled firmer with small sales at \$33½ cum and \$32½ ex div. Indo-Chinas have been purchased by Shanghai at \$43½ cash and are wanted for March and April at something under an equivalent rate. China Manilas continue unchanged without business. Douglases have changed hands in unimportant lots at \$61½ and \$62, also China Mutuals at quotations.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars remain in statu quo with buyers at \$198 and sellers at \$199, no shares changing hands. Luxons have weakened, shares having changed hands over settlements at \$51 and \$50, market closing weak.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled weak with sales at \$10.50, \$10.25, and \$10 for ordinary and \$3.10 for Preference shares. Jelebus have

found buyers at \$2.25. Raubs after sales at \$11.50 and \$11.75 weakened to \$10½, at which rate market closes steady.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have still further improved their position with sales at 227 and 228 per cent. prem. market closing strong. Kowloon Wharves have remained quiet but steady at quotation with small sales. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled somewhat weaker, sales having been effected at \$77½ and \$77 ex div. West Points have found investing buyers at \$19 and close at that rate. Humphreys have found further buyers at \$9½. Hotels have been negotiated at \$34, \$35, and \$36 and close firm at last rate.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have advanced to \$21 with sales, and Electric to \$7.50, at which shares are still wanted. Ropes have found further buyers at \$155, Tramways at \$94, Fenwicks at \$32, and Watsons at \$12½. Ices, which in the early part of the week were in strong demand and which were placed at \$112 \$113, \$114, and \$115, have weakened since the issue of the report to \$113, shareholders being apparently disappointed at the dividend. The year's working, however, as shown by the report, is extremely satisfactory, showing a net profit of \$56,769.13, including the amount brought forward; the General Managers recommend a dividend (final) of \$5 per share (making \$7 in all for the year), writing \$20,000 off property account, in view of new machinery required, and carrying forward \$1,769.13 to new account.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[\$355, sal. & sellers
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	184 ½ prem. =
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£1 10s	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£5, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$26½, sales & sellers
Founders Shares...	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	15s	\$8, buyers
Brown & Co., H. G. ...	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$8, buyers
Carminichael & Co.	\$20	\$8
China Sugar	\$100	\$138, buyers
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	(in liquidation).
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$32, sales & buyers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$21, sales & buyers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	\$10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$7½, sales
H. H. L. Tramways...	\$100	\$94, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$36
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$113
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$50	\$59, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$155, sales
H. & W. Dock	\$125	228 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		[\$410, buyers
Canton	\$50	\$180, sal. & buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$109, buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$78, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$375, sal. & buyers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 195
Straits	\$20	\$28½, sales
Union	\$25	\$237½, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$160
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment.	\$50	\$77, sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$9½, sales
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$15½, buyers
West Point Building	\$40	\$19, sales & buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$50, sales & buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	75, sales
Jelebu	\$5	\$2.25, buyers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.30
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$5
Do. B. ...	\$2½	\$2½
Punjom	\$4	\$10 sales & buyers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$3, buyers
Raubs	18s. 10d.	\$10½, sales
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$38, buyers
China Mutual Ord...	\$5	\$2.58
Do. Preference...	\$10	\$7, buyers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$62, sales
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$32½, ex div. sales
Indo-China S. N. ...	\$10	\$43½, sales & sellers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$43½
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12½, sales

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MONDAY, 1st February.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1½
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.67
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.71
ON GERMANY.	
On demand	2.16
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	51½
Credits, 60 days' sight	53
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	165½
Bank, on demand	166
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	165½
Bank, on demand	166
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½
ON YOKOHAMA.	
On demand	½ pm.
ON MANILA.	
On demand	7% pm.
ON SINGAPORE.	
On demand	½ pm.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	9.30
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48.50

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Myrmidon (str.), Formosa (str.),
Mirzapore (str.), Canton (str.), Arcona (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Matterhorn (str.), Sum-
bawa, Peru (str.), Belgic (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).
For VICTORIA.—Braemar (str.), Monmouthshire
(str.).
For NEW YORK.—Benjamin Sewall, Port Ade-
laide (str.).
For AUSTRALIA.—Changsha (str.), Omi Maru
(str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST
MAIL.

HONGKONG.

January—	
27, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.	
28, Belgic, British str., from San Francisco.	
28, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.	
28, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.	
28, Nanyang, British str., from Singapore.	
28, Mongkut, British str., from Bangkok.	
28, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.	
28, Taiyuan, British str., from Sydney.	
28, Denteros, British str., from Saigon.	
29, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.	
29, Decima, German str., from Saigon.	
29, Strathallan, British str., from Hongay.	
29, Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., from Calcutta.	
29, Bisagno, Italian str., from Bombay.	
29, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.	
29, Hinsang, British str., from Straits.	
29, Deucalion, British str., from Sandakan.	
29, Kiangpak, Chinese str., from Hankow.	
29, Meefoo, Chinese str., from Shanghai.	
29, Nerite, British str., from Singapore.	
29, Petrarch, German str., from Moji.	
29, Wongkoi, British str., from Moji.	
29, Nestor, British str., from Liverpool.	
29, Cosmopolit, German str., from Quinhon.	
30, Canton, British str., from Canton.	
30, Yiksang, British str., from Swatow.	
30, Changsha, British str., from Japan.	
30, Mathilde, German str., from Haiphong.	
31, Chowtai, British str., from Bangkok.	
31, Glenartney, British str., from London.	
31, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.	
31, Loyal, German str., from Bangkok.	
31, Oceanien, French str., from Marseilles.	
February—	
1, Ask, Danish str., from Pakhoi.	
1, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.	
1, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.	
1, Hohenzollern, Ger. str., from Japan.	

DEPARTURES.

28, Frigga, German str., for Hamburg.
28, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
28, Canton, British str., for Canton.
28, C. H. Kian, British str., for Amoy.
28, Kwongsang, British str., for Cebu.
28, Morven, British str., for New York.
28, Rosetta, British str., for Europe.
28, Taisang, British str., for Swatow.
29, Kwongsang, British str., for Canton.
29, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
29, Verona, British str., for Yokohama.
29, P. C. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
29, Nanyang, British str., for Amoy.
30, Trym, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
30, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Canton.
30, Dante, German str., for Saigon.
30, Kaiser, German flagship, for a cruise.
30, Nerite, British str., for Kobe.
30, Arcona, German cruiser, for a cruise.
30, Brindisi, British str., for London.
30, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.
30, J. Diederichsen, German str., for Holhow.
30, Keongwai, British str., for Bangkok.
30, Kiangpak, Chinese str., for Hankow.
30, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
20, Siam, British str., for Bangkok.
30, Lothair, Italian bark, for Callao.
30, Penobscot, Amr. ship, for New York.
31, China, German str., for Saigon.
31, Kinai Maru, Japanese str., for Saigon.
31, Namoa, British str., for Coast Ports.
31, Nestor, British str., for Shanghai.
31, Ialy, French cruiser, for Tournon.
31, Princess Wilhelm, Ger. or., for a cruise.
February—
1, Swift, British gunboat, for Manila.
1, Oceanien, French str., for Shanghai.
1, Canton, British str., for Kobe.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Belgic, steamer, from San Francisco.—
Messrs. J. E. Hazledine, and Tom Yuen and
129 Chinese.
Per Canton, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Ehr-
hard.
Per Zafiro, steamer, from Manila.—Mr. H.
O'Shea.
Per Taiyuan, str., from Sydney.—Mr. and
Mrs. Campbell, Miss Sutter and Miss Newton.
Per Namoa, str., from Coast Ports.—Mr.
Thomsen.
Per Bisagno, str., from Bombay, &c.—Mr.
Rodriguez Mendes.
Per Arratoon Apcar, str., from Calcutta, &c.
—Mrs. Sandberg and child, Messrs. Wm. David-
son, Jno. W. Skelhorn, C. J. Jackson, and Asst.
Surgeon L. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Braga and
2 children, and Mr. H. Schellenbaum.
Per Glenartney, str., from London, &c.—Mr.
Hollingworth.
Per Hailoong, str., from Swatow.—Messrs.
McHaffy and Von Upple.
Per Oceanien, str., from Marseilles, &c.—
Messrs. B. C. J. Scott, N. Kirby, Frank Bliss,
Brendmüller, Gustave Bernard, Mrs. Schmalzer,
Mrs. Z. Capler, Mrs. Fanie.

DEPARTED.

Per Rosetta, str., from Hongkong for Singa-
pore.—Messrs. R. F. Roundell and C. T. Round-
ell, Miss M. B. Lilly. For Colombo.—Mrs.
George Easton and Miss Carroll. For Bom-
bay.—Mr. E. Jakeyudin. For London.—Messrs.
H. King, J. P. B. Glossop, and H. Beadle.
From Shanghai for Singapore.—Mr. Soderberia.
For Brindisi.—Mr. G. Jamieson, Misses Jamie-
son (2). For London.—Messrs. A. S. Bremner
and G. Miller. From Yokohama for Bombay.
Mr. Okamura. For London.—Misses Dawson,
Ballard, and Yasui.
Per Loongmoon, str., for Shanghai.—Messrs.
Hansen, Thomas, and Gattwaldt.
Per Verona, str., for Yokohama from Hong-
kong.—Messrs. Westerberger and A. B. Mac-
Donald. From Brindisi.—Mr. Bracciolini.
From Malta.—Mr. R. Inglott. From London.
—Messrs. Wilson, J. Unwin, and H. Pinckney.
Per Namoa, str., for Swatow.—Messrs. A.
Ross and E. L. Richardson. For Foochow.
Miss Newton and Miss Sutter.

Printed and Published by D. W. WILSON, at the
29, Wyndham Street, Victoria, Hongkong.